DEPOSITO AMERICANO
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191—Calle Maipu—191
BUENOS AIRES

The Standard

Cocinas perfeccionadas AMERICANAS.
EL MEJOR SURTIDO EN LA AMERICA DEL SUD
DEPOSITO AMERICANO
191—MAIPU—191

PACKET EDITION
PER F. M. S. "GIRONDE."
Nº 7048.
BUENOS AIRES—SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1885.
XXV. YEAR.

The Standard
Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere. CICERO.
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1885.

ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

HAVAS AGENCY

Paris, 24th.

Chamber of Deputies has just voted by 274 to 270 votes the credits Government asked for the Tonkin expedition.

Paris, 26th.

Admiral Galiber, Minister of Marine, has resigned, not considering the majority of four in the Deputies on the Tonkin vote sufficient. In official circles it is expected that there may be further resignations, and even a complete change of Cabinet.

Vienna, 26th

The Servian and Bulgarian troops have abandoned their positions and retired to their respective territories.

Prince Alexander and his corps have returned to Sofia. His entry into the Bulgarian capital was a veritable triumph. The people thronged the street and applauded Prince Battenberg in a frenzied way.

PRESS TELEGRAMS

London, 24th—Advices from Belgrade report dissatifaction in the Servian army, which at any moment may attain the proportions of an insurrection.

It is stated 60 soldiers, mixed up in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government, have been condemned to death.

The *Times* states that the Irish difficulty could have easily been removed three months ago by the exclusion of the Parnellites from Parliament and the proclamation of martial law in Ireland.

With reference to the treaty of peace between France and Madagascar, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the French relinquish all pretensions to the occupation of the country and the Hovas Chieftain resumes the reins of power. Commenting on the same subject, the *Times* believes the indemnity demanded by France will be all applied to meet the claims of the resident foreigners.

A telegram from Wales reports the explosion in a coal mine at Ferndle; 400 miners killed.

Paris, 23rd—The press are jubilant in consequence of the treaty between France and Madagascar.

Berlin, 24th—A treaty of commerce has been drawn up between Germany and Zanzibar; the treaty favors the Hamburg mercantile community and the East African Association.

Constantinople, 23rd — Muktar Pasha, Turkish Envoy to Egypt, has left for Cairo. The departure of this high functionary is the result, they say, of a promise made by Lord Salisbury to protect Turkish interests in the Balkan States, provided they be not opposed to European interests.

Washington, 24th—It is rumored the President will sign a decree on pensions to be made law before Easter. Mr Jordan attributes the efflux of gold to the decrease in exports.

Paris, 24th—The Chamber of Deputies by 274 votes against 270, passed the credits demanded by Government for the Tonkin Expedition.

Montevideo, 26th—The result of the political 'reunion' is the [topic] of the day. At the banquet last night in the Hotel Oriental all the toasts were to President Santos; 80 'distinguidos' were present.

Under the presidency of Minister Zorrilla the Industrial Exhibition was inaugurated yesterday at Maroños with the greatest eclat.

(Montevideo) The President declared at the meeting that he would neither offer himself for re-election nor accept the dictatorship, but that he would hand over the Government to a member of the Colorado party.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The financial situation shows no great improvement, and although the premium on gold has fallen considerably since the beginning of the month, affairs in the market at large show a heavy shrinkage. The Government and the banks appear to gauge the situation by the price of gold. All their efforts are centred in the determination to put down the premium. When it was seen that the news of the success of the loan and of heavy shipments of gold to this market produced little or no effect on the high premium, both State banks joined in a crusade to restrict paper-money, a most plausible idea when carried out in a discretional manner, but most objectionable when applied under such circumstances and to such an extent as to upset the market. We are in the midst of the busy produce season, when producers need all the paper money afloat, and to put on the screws at present is a serious drawback not only to the importer and exporter, but especially to the sheepfarmer.

What with the scarcity of paper money and the fall in gold there is a great shrinkage in business. It is not only the importer who complains of dull times, but the exporters are holding back, and shippers find it difficult to fill steamers. Wools are accumulating in very large quantities in the deposits, and the fortnight would have been as dull as in the midst of winter, but for the unexpected purchases of North American dealers who bought up about ten thousand bales here and in Montevideo. Prices have fallen all along the line. The saladeros have begun working and will kill on a large scale this season.

Gold has been rather stationary, the premium fluctuating a little above 40 per cent. But the prospects of the market point to a steady fall in prices, as several hundred thousand sovereigns are expected from Europe next month, and the State banks have begun to draw exchange in paper.

A spell of fine weather has followed the rains of last fortnight. The camps are in excellent condition in this province and in Santa Fé, but in some parts farmers complain of too much water. Advices from outside districts are most satisfactory and announce a splendid season. The losses of the winter are severely felt this year, owing to the low prices of produce and the dull state of the markets, but farmers are living in hopes of a favorable reaction.

Owing to the tightness of the money market all stocks have dropped since the sailing of last packet, and if the banks continue restricting discounts, they will fall still lower. Holders of Cedulas, however, are not selling, and the stock is falling under its own weight.

All our financial disorders are forgotten in the sudden whirl of local politics. One of our old political figures that shone in the revolutions of 1874 and 1880 has come to the front with the laudable intention of uniting all parties and putting a stop to the electoral struggle. With admirable tact he called a conference, over which he presided, composed of three members. It is needless to state that the three members are Drs Irigoyen, Rocha and Gorostiaga, now united in opposition to Dr Juarez Celman. These four gentlemen met last week at Dr Gorostiaga's house, acknowledged that they represented the sweeping majority of the country, and resolved to forfeit all their claims if their antagonist Dr Juarez followed their patriotic example. A special envoy was sent to address Dr Juarez, communicate to him the decision of the conference, and request him to resign his post as presidential candidate, in order to appoint a new man who might rely on the votes of all. Dr Juarez received the envoy with open arms; told him that he could not presume to accept the responsibility of resigning the trust confided to him by his countrymen, and that the three or four members of the conference must apply to the political party which supports him. This well-timed lesson to the gentlemen who presumed to represent the majority of the people has produced a most disastrous effect in the ranks of the opposition, who are, no doubt, convinced that they are the whole country and that united they will carry everything before them.

Thus the political question stands, and a coalition of the opposition parties is imminent. The disagreeable feature about the whole affair is the exasperated tone of the press, but as long as President Roca holds the reins of office there is little apprehension of the steed running away. Any attempt at disorder will necessarily be short-lived and immediately crushed, as the weight of public opinion is opposed to any more adventures of this kind.

Exchange rules quiet. We quote the following rates by the mail:

On London 47½-⅝
Paris 4.99-5.01
Antwerp 5.02.

THE LOAN NEGOTIATION.

The following is a "precis" of the Pellegrini loan contract, drawn up in London and Paris by the Syndicate of bankers and the National Commissioner. The only modifications made in the contract are as follows:—

Firstly—The Custom House returns to be deposited monthly in the National Bank, instead of daily.

Secondly—Expenses of publishing, stamps, etc, to be fixed at ⅜ o/o. If we except the above modifications, the following is the text of the negotiation condensed as much as possible to fit into these columns:—

Dr. Carlos Pellegrini, representative of the Argentine Government, with full powers, on one hand; (here follows the document of the Argentine Government conferring full powers on its commissioner)—and the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Messrs. A. and B. Cahen d'Anvers, the Société Générale de Commerce et Industrie, the Société Genérale de Credit Industrial et Commercial, Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., on the other, agree:—

Art. 1st.—The Argentine Government to request the National Congress to rescind the loan acts of 20th June 1884 for 2,400,000£, and of the 25th October 1883 for 4,000,000£ (amount not emitted on the original Act for 6,000,000£), and to vote in their stead one loan of 8,400,000£ at 5 o/o annual interest with sinking-fund of 1 o/o to be paid in accumulatively and by drawings at par. The Government to enjoy the privilege of increasing the sinking fund at leisure, after a previous notice of three months to be published in the London papers. The revenues of nation in general, and the Custom-House returns in particular, to be affected for the service of this loan; the National Bank to open a special account for the loan service and to take from the Customs Returns daily deposited 1/30oth part to secure in English gold the interest and amortization on this loan.

At the end of every month the National Bank to remit to the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas the amounts daily deposited for account of the loan. The bonds of this loan to be issued by the Government in five per cents on a nominal capital of £8,400,000 or 210,000,000 francs, in obligations, to bearer, of 20£, 100£, 500£ and 1000£, with half-yearly coupons falling due the 1st of April and 1st of October; the first coupon to be payable April 1st 1886.

These obligations shall be repaid at par in 72 half-years, the first reimbursement to take place April 1st 1886 and the last October 1st 1921.

Art 2—The President of the Argentine Republic to pledge himself not to authorize or sanction the issue of any loan during his term of power, without notifying the contracting parties in this negotiation. None of the loans already voted by Congress to be negotiated during this period, including the 16 millions voted for the Provincial Bank of Buenos Aires.

Art. 3—The Government will cancel the Bonds sold of the Loans to be annulled as follows:—

£2,000,000 loan of 20th October 1883, to the amount of	£ 1,62o,445
£800,000, loan of 20th June 1884 to the amt. of	£ 638,252 17 11
Total......	£ 2,358,697 17 11

at price of June 1st 1885.

The contractors will debit the account of advances made to Government with the above amount, charging 6 per cent interest and ½ per cent every half year for commission. Accounts to be balanced half yearly, on 1st June and 1st December.

The Government will do everything to satisfy the London Stock Exchange, and will assist Messrs Morgan & Co. to get the Public Works Loan of 1884 erased from the official list, and will amortize the whole of the £1,980,000 in circulation before November 1st, 1885, at the latest, Morgan & Co. giving back the Bonds. None of the Loan of June 20th 1884 has been emitted The contracts for both above loans shall be cancelled, and the General Bonds returned.

Art. 4th—Contractors shall make a fresh advance of £1,800,000, guaranteed by Customs duties; 6 per cent interest, and same commission.

Government can draw for half this sum at once, at 90 days, ¼ per cent commission, "pro rata" on each of the contracting firms. These two advances (£2,258,677 and £1,800,000) shall be guaranteed under French commercial law, with all the Bonds of the Loan of £8,400,000.

Art. 5 --Government shall have the new Bonds and coupons engraved at its expense and delivered to the contractors within three months after they ask for them.

The coupons and drawn Bonds shall be payable in Paris at the Banque de Paris et Pays Bas, and in London at Baring's and Morgan's. The payment of the coupons and drawn Bonds shall be free for all time from any tax whatsoever, and shall be made alike in war or peace, to the bearer.

Government authorises contractors to issue the whole or any part of the £8,400,000 as they deem best, and to give provisional scrip for same till the Bonds are ready.

Art. 6.—Government shall remit every month, through the National Bank, to the Banque de Paris et Pays Bas, the money for the service of the Loan; and also account to same bank, every six months, for 1 per cent commission on the amount of coupons to pay, and ½ per cent on the amount of Bonds amortized. Consequently, the amount remitted by the National Bank for each half year must include interest, amortization and commission. After five years, overdue coupons shall not be payable in Paris or London, and holders must apply to the Argentine Government. The amortized Bonds shall always be payable in Paris or London.

Art. 7—In case of Bonds or coupons of this Loan being lost, the Argentine Government binds itself to replace them, on the claimants producing legal proof of ownership, and paying the cost of the new ones.

Art. 8—The numbers of the Bonds of the Loan for £8,400,000 shall be placed in a wheel in the Banque de Paris et Pays Bas in Paris; and the drawings for amortization shall take place every half year, one month before the coupons fall due, on 1st March and 1st September of each year; in the Banque de Paris et Pays Bas in presence of the manager of said bank and a special representative of the Argentine Government: payment to be made at the same time as of the first coupon due after the drawing. The first payment of amortization shall be made on April 1st 1886.

Every drawn Bond presented for payment must have all the coupons not yet due attached; should there be any wanting, their amount shall be deducted from the payment.

Art. 9—The contractors can issue all or any part of the loan at any time, but not under 75, and in the following way:—

They shall carry to the Credit of the Government

1st—The whole amount of Bonds sold at 75.

2nd—Half the difference (if any) between 75 and whatever more they may get.

And to the Debit of the Government

(a)—A commission of 2¼ p. cent on the nominal amount of the Bonds sold.

(b)—The amount of brokerage, stamps on Bonds in England and France, advertizements and law costs.

The Government can draw for whatever balance may remain after repayment of the advances and interest and commission on same.

Art. 10.—If circumstances are favourable, a minimum of £3,500,000 will be emitted this year; and if the net proceeds of same give over £900,000, the contractors will place at the Government order the half of the excess up to £700,000, and with the exception of such excess all the proceeds of said issue shall be applied to repay the advance of £1,800,000 and the balance, if any, to be applied towards paying off the advance of £2,258,697 17s. 11d. If circumstances allow, the balance of the loan shall be emitted before Nov. 1st, 1886, and from the proceeds of same the first payment shall be to liquidate the advance of 2,258,697 17s. 11d.

Art. 11.—In case of the placing of the loan, the Government binds itself to pay the advance of £1,800,000, interest, etc., half in one year from date of drafts or cash payment, and the other half in six months afterwards.

Art. 12.—If within the 18 months the advance be not paid, or, in violation of Art. 2 another National loan be created, the contractors are authorized to sell without notice whatever amount of the bonds be necessary to cover same.

13th—When the contractors are repaid their advance of £1,800,000, they have the right to apportion whatever amount of Bonds is necessary to cover the advance of £2,258,697.17.11, the Government to be credited with the amount of the Bonds and debited with 2½ per cent commission, besides stamps etc., and if the contractors are repaid in full the 1,800,000 advance by the sale of the Bonds within the 18 months, then they within 8 days after said payment shall notify the Government if they will take firm Bonds to cover the whole advance. If on the other hand the Government itself pays off said advance of £1,800,000 the contractors must, on the day of the expiration of the 18 months, notify the Goverment whether or not they will take firm said Bonds. The contractors can adjudicate said Bonds at a price, 1 per cent under the average market price for 5 months before the date, if a portion of the loan be launched, or if not, of the 5 per cent 1884 loan emitted by Baring Bros All such notifications to be simply addressed to the Argentine Minister by "Banque de Paris y des Pays Bas in Paris or by Baring Bros. in London.

Art. 14—If the contractors waive the right to adjudicate the Bonds the Government has 6 months afterwards to pay off the advance, and the contractors shall return to the Government, when the advance is paid, all the Bonds not placed and this contract shall be cancelled. But if within the 6 months the advance is not repaid, then the contractors shall be authorized to sell at the best price possible the Bonds, to cover the amount according to the French law in such case.

Art. 15—All questions arising under this contract to be left to arbitrators mutually named, and in case of disagreement the chairman of the Bank of England to name a third whose decision shall be final and without appeal.

Art. 16—In case the loan law is not promulgated in Buenos Aires before 15th Aug. next this contract will be considered purely and simply of no effect and without damages to any of contracting parties.

17th—For the purpose of carrying out this contract the National Government forms legal domicile at Argentine legation in Paris and the domicile of the contractors is already expressed. Dated Paris and London 6 July 1885 read approved and signed; one copy remains with the Banque Paris and the other with Dr. Pellegrini.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas
Societe Generale de Credit Industriel
Cahen d'Anvers
Baring Bros, and Co
Comptoir d'Escompte
Societé Generale
J S Morgan and Co.
C Pellegrini.

MONTEVIDEO.

(*From a Casual Correspondent.*)

Friday, 25th

Christmas is not usually a day for political excitement. The citizens, but more especially the English and German residents, shut the door against the elements of strife and struggle to seek and find in the bosom of their families that spark of domestic bliss which warms the heart and hand in the old countries. Nevertheless to-day was the great, the important day, and, to judge by the feverish excitement in political circles, the fate of the nation seemed to hang on the issue of the great meeting. At about half past three in the afternoon, the saloons, situated next the Solis Theatre, were thronged by conscript fathers, deputies, dignitaries, and army officers. The "beau militaire" element was well represented, all colonels with their brave breasts bristling with medals, blushing with ribbons, won in the service of their Government on many battle-fields. On the 300 men thus assembled all the attention of the city and even of the Republic was centred. Mr Peter Carve, himself a candidate, presided and opened the meeting by a short speech. He advised them more than ever to maintain the union and peaceful attitude which have always guided the Colorado party, and concluded with the rather significant words; "we must not forget President Santos nor his services to the country." Dr Brian followed with a meaningless speech. But the Cato of debate was the fiery Freire. General Santos, he said, should continue in office, and his hon. colleagues were wrong to differ with his views, but since the President had decided not to offer himself for re-election, it was the General's duty to name a candidate. Much applause greeted these words and they all marched, amid the genuine and open-mouthed admiration of the street-boys, to General Santos's residence. What the General said, what he proposed, and what candidate he designated are yet the theme of idle conjecture, and we anxiously wait for the morrow to learn the opinion of the official organs.

Those who had the good fortune of jumping the life to come five years ago little thought at the time that their bones would be disinterred so soon after their demise. Now the Direccion de Cementerios, fired by the same zeal and wild ideas which distinguish their confreres on the Health Board and drive them to issue decrees in all directions regardless of public indignation, have put their wise heads together and, on a wink from the H B, decided to take from their dread abodes the bones of all buried for more than five years in the Cemetery at Villa del Cerro. This looks suspicious; it will strike more than one that the Health Board is playing into the hands of the Direccion de Cementerios and intends giving the grave-diggers good employment. Before this decision, however, was come to, the wiseacres on the Direccion pilfered the libraries of all books relating to apparitions ghosts and visions, likely to disturb the rather easy conscience of a public servant.

Politicians and even public writers find spare time to devote a few hours to some useful employment. Look at Mr. Gladstone; and now watch the efforts of Messrs Pesce and Saenz de Urraca to translate Mr. Palgrave's report on the general conditions, produce etc of the Banda Oriental for 1884, into Spanish. These gentlemen speak English very well, can keep up a conversation and even tell stories with the same facility as in their own easy tongue. Observe that it is not difficult, with a slight knowledge of a language, to answer the questions arising during a conversation, but it requires great habit and perfect knowledge of a language to relate a story.

The mind, which constitutes the nobler part of man and woman, requires some relaxation from time to time, such as the Pocitos fetes for example. Those dirty little tug-boats that charm the nasal organs by the scent of burning-coal and steam and delight the eye by the aspect of the soot-covered seat and unwashed decks, afford excitement, as the excursionists last Tuesday will tell you. Some were wet through, but that did not damp their feelings, others ran the risk of joining the mermaids, and all were compelled to contemplate from their unsteady position the stormy appearance of the Pocitos. Strange, most of the ladies chose the wiser and better part, and drove in the tramways to the beach. The fetes were much the same as last year's, although the attendance was not so large. The novelty of the thing is wearing off; we must soon turn our eyes and ears to other and more noisy amusements. Concerts might be tried, and now that Capt. Voyer is here we have a golden opportunity, not to speak of the entertainment, already on the tapis, to be organized by some of our English 'jovenes conocidos.'

Toto Nicosia, whose fame as a writer is only equalled by his attachment to his second, perhaps not his last love, the Banda Oriental, has compiled in a neat and compact volume the series of interesting articles entitled "Americanismo" which he wrote and published in the *Situacion*. He dedicated his work to his Augustus, the President; he admits he was induced to explore the realms of literature guided by two ideas, one the General's couched in these words: "We have been given a small country, let us make it a great one;" and the other his own: "America has yet to be americanized." On such an inspiriting basis Toto Nicosia has erected a fine literary structure, on which his qualities as a journalist are placed in the fullest relief—the principal merit of the work.

RIO GRANDE LETTER.

Rio Grande do Sul, Dec. 19th.

A new race-course is in course of preparation and is to be inaugurated on the 17th of next month by half a dozen races, the aggregate value of the prizes being about 1400$000. I cannot say that the institution of horse- racing here will be of any benefit to the public in general, although it may be to a few 'lucky' 'ones,' since, as may naturally be expected, the principal object in view will be gaming and betting, and, heaven knows there is enough and too much of the former here already in the shape of lotteries which eat up the money of the people and especially of the poor, and are the curse of the country generally. Just imagine the number of lotteries, the tickets of which are sold here, viz: Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, (weekly) Parana, Porto Alegre, besides Montevidean, Argentine, Spanish, and even Hamburg lotteries. The tickets are divided into tenths and twentieths, and thus being of small value can easily be bought by the poorer classes. When one thinks of what big fortunes are spent monthly, nay, even weekly by a population that can barely afford the necessaries of life, it is to be regretted that the Government does not put a stop to such wholesale gambling. Their suppression would be a great public benefit, and the loss of revenue derived from them would only be temporary, as, I am certain, that after twelve months' trial the country would show marked prosperity and the people also, thus enabling the Government to raise money by less degrading measures than by despoiling the poor by means of lotteries.

The quarterly sessions were held last week. One Pias, who had some months ago voluntarily surrendered himself to the authorities and confessed having carried on a system of forgery for the past three or four years, was brought up for trial, the principal prosecutor being the Bank. The court was crowded and it was at 10 o'clock at night, after an absence of five hours, that the jury returned a verdict '*not guilty*!' and this after the accused had actually confessed that he alone had committed the various offences! Such leniency on the part of the jury has caused a painful surprise and an uneasy feeling, especially among the commercial community. The man left the court accompanied by an enthusiastic and cheering crowd of friends; the judge, however, has appealed to the Higher Court against the decision. There is no doubt that the verdict was given against the evidence, and that it was rather a gross miscarriage of justice. Compassion for the man's family was the principal reason given for such a verdict, so I heard.

Business generally is dull, both in imports and exports. Slaughtering has not yet commenced in the "xarqueadas," and probably will not before next year. The imports of salt have been heavy and prices are very low for all descriptions. River Plate flour in sacks of 100 lb. has been sold at 8$200 to 9$000 6 o/o discount, which, after deducting duty, freight (15s per ton) and com. and insur. 6 o/c, nets at Ex. 18d per 1$000 and $4/70 the £ stg., about $2/12 to $2/37 per 100 lb. Freights extremely dull in the absence of produce for shipment. Last rates 3/8 ths to 5/16ths of 1 cent for dry hides to Boston, 17s/6 bone ash to Channel, and 200 per 15 kilos sugar from Pernambuco to this or Pelotas. Exchange on London 18d per 1$000 90 d/s.

Yours truly.

Cosmopolitan.

ROSARIO.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

CHRISTMAS-DAY.

"God save you, merry gentlemen!" Is a greeting not altogether obsolete in England, and I see no reason why the salutation of the "Christmas Waits" should not answer as well in any country where the kindliest feelings of Englishmen crop up under the magic influence of Christmas trees, plum-pudding, conjuring, dipping for apples, dancing, fool-plough, mince-pies, hot cockles, blindman's-buff, etc., that link us with the good old times, gone by perhaps for ever, but ever existing for each fresh generation. so I will let the old-fashioned greeting stand, only generalizing the word "gentlemen" into men, women and children, and, of course, STANDARD subscribers. It is not easy to explain the reason how it is that Christmas Day is held in such extraordinary, I was going to say veneration, by the English people; but that is not the word, for far ahead of the religious feeling is the social affectionate one. In reality, it is not so much the memory of Him whose birth was heralded by the celestial phenomenon of the conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn (that brilliant star of the Wise Men), that is thought of as the household imaginative divinities, "Old Father Christmas" and "Santo Claus," that fill the minds of young and old. There was a time, in the seventeenth century, when the rites of merry Christmas ran great danger of being suppressed in England. They were viewed with pious horror by the Puritans, who "cursed them with a wrath that was at best fanatical," and who looked on mince pies as just as heathenish as the mythological dishes served to the gods by Hebe and Ganymede. But with the return of the Merry Monarch (*scelerat* as he was) Old Father Christmas resumed *his* throne, and long may he wear his golden crown and never lack subjects.

At one dark period of our Christian era the observance of Christmas was fraught with danger. On one occasion, in the reign of Diocletian, a multitude of Christians were assembled in a church to celebrate the anniversary of the Nativity, when the tyrant commanded the doors to be shut and the building to be fired, when the church and all inside were reduced to ashes. Little boys and girls, do not forget the tribulations your old friend, "Santo Claus" suffered in those naughty wicked times.

A strict respect for impartiality obliges me to transcribe a letter I have just received from a fair correspondent, provisionally domiciled in the capital of the province. It rather upsets my experiences of that antiquated city; but, it must be said, that the Messrs. Hume, with their railways, have naturally altered for the better the aspect of Santa Fé, principally however at the Port, where a new town is springing up, and where my charming correspondent has rented a nice commodious house. I shall therefore in future desire it to be understood that the poetical name of "Sleepy Hollow" only applies to the old town, where Messrs. Hume's civilizing process has not extended. The fair writer says:—

"In your last letter to the STANDARD you still call this place 'Sleepy Hollow;' but it must no longer go by this name. It is wonderfully changed in every respect; it is now quite a gay place. The station is in front of us, and is a very nice building, quite English, just like the ones I saw in England. and with many conveniences. It possesses a first and second ladies' waiting-room, where there is a woman servant to wait upon you, a nice table with looking-glass, brushes and combs, etc. Fancy, is there anything like that in Rosario? (Please take note, Mr. Fisher.) You should see in the afternoons the people on the promenades in front of the station, ladies and gentlemen on horseback and in fine carriages, pretty girls (I shall decidedly take a run up there), most of them well dressed, and on these occasions Mr. Dodds, the manager, comes out in his swallow-tail. (Happy Mr. Dodds!) On Fridays the band plays here instead of in the Plaza, and the tramway cars are crowded. It is very jolly for us sitting in our *balcon*; we can see everything and enjoy the music. Yesterday we went and spent the day in Esperanza, at Mr. Thurburn's house, which is a very nice and comfortable one, and he gave us a banquet, having a splendid English cook. I have been visited by many English ladies (just fancy English ladies in 'Sleepy Hollow!') Mrs. F., Mrs. G., Mrs. H., Mrs. N. and Mrs. T. (I do not give the names in full, as I may not be authorized to do so, although there would be no harm in it), the latter recently married. We are constantly meeting "caras conocidos.' As we have not yet been able to find a cook we dine at the 'Globo,' where they give us very good food, better I assure you than you get at the 'Paix,' in Buenos Ayres: such beautiful tomatoes, asparagus, green peas, *choclos*, etc., and ice at any moment."

Well, by Jupiter! this is turning the tables on "W. P." with a vengeance. I hope, however, my fair correspondent will continue her epistles. After this first one, I shall be quite prepared to hear that the Gentle Cura is taking lessons in dancing, and Dr. Argento is occupied in drawing up the draft of a Civil Matrimony Bill.

'Pon my word, wonders will never cease! Who could have believed it? All this time we have had amongst us "the most go-a-head Minister Santa Fé ever had" (vide STANDARD account of banquet given to Dr. Galvez in Buenos Ayres) and we have been living in ignorance of the auspicious fact.

One gentleman publishes in a native paper the following statistics, with the terse observation that in no prrt of the civilised world is to be found a paralle in a State with the same population of 250,000 inhabitants.

Assassinations and homicides in tho province of Santa Fé during the

Year	1882	..	82
,,	1883	..	71
,,	1884	..	80
,,	1885	nearly	100

W. P.

CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Oatlands Park, Nov. 18th. 1885

To the Editor of the STANDARD.

Sir,

In reply to my letter to the chairman of this company, dated the 30th of July ult., I received from the Secretary, dated August 4th. ult., the following: viz. "The chairman has instructed me to acknowledge a receipt of the letter under date of the 30th ult. And at the same time to acquaint you that he took the opportunity of placing the communication before his colleagues at a meeting of the Board held this day."

From many of my co proprietors I have letters asking for advice and information, but with one or two exceptions these communications acknowledge utter ignorance of the country, and this with the needs of the Railway. My reply, as a rule, to them has been that I should be happy to meet them and friends interested, to explain affairs personally, an undertaking I could not attempt in writing to them. This has led to some interviews, but to no real results, which can only be obtained by action of the directors or proprietors, according to the articles of Association, No 32 of which says, viz: The directors may, whenever they think fit, and they shall on a requisition in writing signed by not less than one-tenth in number of the members of the company, convene an extraordinary general meeting." Now it is evident the directors do not "think fit," and as there are over 900 members it is impossible for me, not a business man, thus acquainted with but few people in business, to obtain over 90 signatures of members for a requisition to call and hold an extraordinary general meeting, to consider the position of Messrs Parish and Shaw in holding the responsible office of directors of this company.

As for Messrs Parish and Shaw, they have taken no notice whatever of my letter to the chairman; they simply attend the Board meetings as if nothing had happened; their presence on the Board can be of no great benefit to the company and especially so at a time when, as I am informed by the secretary, "the question as to extending railway communication by means of branch-lines in the district served by the Central Argentine Railway and the steps by which this object may be best accomplished, in the interests of our proprietors, is one of supreme importance and continues to engage the anxious consideration of the Board of Directors."

I feel thus constrained to take a further step to prove that Messrs Parish and Shaw are not the right men in the right place. I do so reluctantly, as first it may place other officials of the company in a not enviable light, and now I shall have to discard the good old saying, viz: "De mortuis noil nisi bumn" and I wish to make this statement, especially through your agency, as two gentlemen of your city, Dr. Zorilla and Dr. Lucas Gonzales, will be mentioned by me; and should I, writing from memory, make any mistake in small details, I beg them kindly to correct me, also, knowing that their note is always taken by the press of this country of publications of your journal.

Passing through Buenos Ayres in March 1880, I obtained on the 18th of that month, through Dr. Lucas Gonzales, then the legal adviser of the Central Argentine Railway Company, and accompanied by him, an interview with His Excellency Dr. Zorilla, then Minister of the Interior of the National Government, at his private residence; and after transacting the business I had with him, which referred to the Central Argentine Land Company, the conversation turned to the, at that time, vexed question of payment of guarantee to the Central Argentine Railway Company, and I was then and there told by Dr. Zorilla and requested by him to make it known to the chairman in London, that the Government was ready enough to pay the guarantee due to the Central Argentine Railway, but finding that money paid for that purpose to Mr. Wm. Thompson, then representative of this railway in Buenos Ayres and representative as well of the East Argentine Railway, having been repeatedly divided by him and paid in equal parts to both these companies, the Government felt disinclined to make further payments. This the Minister stated had happened at least three times, and the fact was confirmed by Dr. Gonzales stating that he had at one time, owing to the approaching general meeting in London, called upon the Minister, asking for payment of guarantee, but, being met with excuses, had pointed out that 100,000 patacones were laying idle in the Custom House in Rosario, and obtaining the promise of this money it was sent from Rosario to the National bank in Buenos Ayres, and was there paid to Mr. W. Thompson for the Central Argentine Railway Company, but was divided by him on the spot, and remitted in equal drafts to the two railways, and that in presence and to the arrangement of Dr. Gonzales, who was at that time a director of the National Bank.

A mem. of this conversation was taken by me at once and approved of next day by Dr. Gonzales, and wishing to act with all care I took the same on May 4th 1880, after my return to England, to Mr. Alex Ogilvie, a director of the company, and after consulting him and taking his advice, I went on the same day to the Company's office, meeting there Mr. Brockett, the chairman, Mr. Frarirs the solicitor, and Mr. Woolcott, the secretary. Here I handed in my mem., and entered fully with these gentlemen into details of my interview with Dr. Zorilla and Dr. Gonzales, and the impression then left on my mind was certainly that Messrs Parish and Shaw would at once be called to account for Mr. Wm. Thompson's action; for let it be remembered, 1st. That Mr. Thompson was appointed representative of the Central Argentine Railway Company at Buenos Ayres, at the special recommendation of Messrs Parish and Shaw. 2nd. That Mr. Shaw was at the time a very active director of the East Argentine Railway Company, and there seemed to be no doubt in the mind of the chairman, Mr. Ogilvie, the solicitor and secretary, that Messrs Parish and Shaw, were, as since started by me at the last general meeting, "enemies in the camp."

But everybody must draw his own conclusion, for the upshot of the matter is, that my mem. had no more effect than my letter to the chairman of July 30th., in fact almost less so, for enquiring of the secretary at the office for the former, I was informed that he did not know where it was, or what had become of it. Thus I am only able to speak from memory and not able to substantiate my statement by dates, and for this reason I submit this to you for publication, that any mistakes I may have made in details, may be corrected by Dr. Zorilla or Dr. Gonzales, although I do not believe that such have occurred.

As I have pointed out before, I did not wish to use the name of the late Mr. Wm. Thompson, also nor did I wish to throw discredit on the rest of the directors on the Board, who I believe wish to do the best in their power for the railway, and therefore I did not go into the above at the last general meeting; but finding that my letter to the chairman has had no effect, I must reluctantly waive my objections and publish a transaction, to which I am afraid to give the name it deserves; but facts are stubborn things and I must let them speak for themselves.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant
Paul Krell

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"Noche Buena" was the gayest ever seen in the capital. The crowds in Calles Florida and Victoria were quite equal to those in Carnival, and carriages and tram cars had to go at a walk. The churches were crowded at Midnight Mass, and the usual unpleasant scenes and incidents promoted by fashionable youngsters were only too common. A good many drunken men of the lower orders were seen about the streets, but there was no disturbance, except in Socorro parish, where two infantry officers came to blows. Christmas Day was dull; everybody went to pass the day with his or her family connections, and the heat was so melting that only a Salamander could stir out before sundown. At night there was a most delicious breeze. Everybody wore a bilious, champagne and plum-pudding look yesterday, and the 'boticas' were crowded.

The attempt at political conciliation has all ended in smoke, as everybody foresaw it would. Dr, Celman's party won't allow him to resign: Gen. Mitre will not go to Cordova, and the electioneering struggle goes on.

The wires announce an awful hurricane in Patagones, which lasted for *eight* days. Five tremendous water-spouts threatened the town, and thirteen houses were destroyed

The numerous friends of Mr. John Rourke will be glad to learn that he is tired of Australia and intends to return to the River Plato very shortly.

Our friend Stein's Almanaque del *Mosquito* appears to-day. We wish it every success, and hope the caricatures are not too 'outre'—a mistake into which the editor has fallen several times.

We deem it right to let our Scotch readers know that there is specially attractive musical service at Saint Andrew's Church to-day. The choir of this church has now attained a very high standing.

The tickets for the Irish Orphanage Lottery are nearly all gone. The Drawing will come off on Tuesday, so there is no time to lose. If you buy, when you buy, then i[...] you buy quickly.

The Loan contract, which we epitomise in another column, was the great topic in every circle yesterday. It gave rise to stiff talk and gesticulation. There is one drop of comfort in the cup. Considering the difference of the positions of the two countries in the world, French credit just now stands worse than Argentine; as 84, the average price at which the French Government have issued three loans since 1870, is comparatively much lower for the second wealthiest nation in the world than 75 is for a 5 per cent Argentine Loan. There is always comfort to be found in the misfortunes of our best friends.

The *Prensa* refers in strong terms to an abuse peculiar to Buenos Ayres Society, viz, the cowardly custom amongst the "jeunesse doree" of insulting ladies in public. In the churches, in the 'paseos,' in the theatres, streets, everywhere when they get a chance, the young fellows of Buenos Ayres insult ladies in the most unmanly manner by their affected compliments, generally in language unfit for woman's ears. This shameful conduct, the *Prensa* says, is most common amongst the boys and young men of good families. On Thursday night in the Jardin Florida, a whelp of 16 whispered a gross remark into the ear of a beautiful girl of 14, of one of the first families. The words had scarcely left his lips when he was seized by the neck by her brother, a lad of his own age, dragged into a quiet corner of the garden, and soundly kicked and thrashed. Bravo! Ten times Bravo! Let all the brothers of Buenos Ayres, no matter what their age, follow this youngster's excellent example every time they get cause, and the shameful abuse in question will soon disappear.

A runaway Swiss Prefect, who bolted last month from Tablat, San Gall, with a lady and a lot of public cash, was arrested on Christmas Day by Commissary Segovia, as he was entering a Club in Calle Suipacha. When the policeman laid his hand on his collar he looked as bitter as gall, and stoutly denied that he was the man wanted.

The details of King Alfonso's death are very affecting. The Queen Regent who was all but unpopular before, seems to have taken the heart of the nation by storm by her wifely devotion to the bitter end. The first time the public got a glimpse of her and her two wee orphan daughters, after the king's death, the tremendous cheering that burst forth for her and the baby Queen of 5 years, so startled Her Majesty that she almost fainted. The army, to a man, is for the little Queen's rights, and the Carlists see they have no chance, and must keep quiet.

Another prodigal son was locked up on Christmas Day for beating his mother and the junior members of the family. This precious specimen of humanity, who belongs, a leading colleague says, to a 'familia acomodada,' was as drunk as a dozen lords when he perpetrated the outrage.

The La Plata Racing Club will hold a meeting on the 6th prox. There is a trotting race for horses owned in La Plata, in the programme. What a race that will be.

The newest Conference announced is one to make railway charges for passengers and goods uniform all over the Republic. All the private railways have consented to be in the swim except the Central Argentine Company, which has not yet answered.

The bills that will come due in 1886 for National lands sold only amount to $186,487 nats. A mere fleabite.

All the orchestras for the masquerade ball orgies make their first trial to-night. What about the good intentions of the Lord Mayor last year in reference to the partial suppression of these demoralising gatherings of the scum of society and the population?

We are very sorry to see in one of the papers that there is danger of the Asylum for Destitute Boys, at Flores, dropping to pieces. It was, perhaps, started on too large a scale.

The Lord Mayor did not make the price of a box of cigars for the Concejo D. at its next sitting-out, of the raid he ordered on the milkmen on Wednesday morning last. The brave Bascos, of course, knew all about it long beforehand, and out of 116, only nine of them were fined 5 nats each.

Mr. Labordé's new Cafe Oriental, part of the Hotel de Londres, corner of Piedad and Mayo, was opened on Thursday night with great eclat. Champagne flowed like water, and the spirited proprietor was much congratulated on the luxurious get-up of his new establishment, especially the splendid furniture, which was all made by our enterprising countryman Mr. Pollard, and does him infinite credit.

Nobody seems to know to a certainty or an uncertainty who won the 100,000 Nats. in the Christmas Lottery. In Montevideo they will wind up the year with another 100,000 patter.

The express tram-cars from the Plaza Constitucion now are great fun—except for the horses under them and the public who may happen to be in the way. It is hard to say whether the Lacroze or City of Buenos Ayres cars are the fastest. Both go at a helter-skelter, devil-take-the-hindmost pace that is very exciting, but hardly safe; and funerals may be expected.

By the Lawd Arry! They are going to convert Mar del Plata into a River Plate Monaco, and set up the gods of Rouge et Noir and Roulette for adoration, in a gorgeous Kursaal, with hotels and gardens that the orginal 'hell' of Europe cannot surpass. Will the Government of Buenos Ayres Province tolerate this new social cancer? We hope not.

A Society for the Rescue and Reclamation of Fallen Women is being formed here. All philanthropic people must wish it well. Such Societ[...] Europe snatch many a brand fr[...] burning of vice.

PACKET EDITION

PER

F.M.S "GIRONDE".

Sunday, December 27, 1885.

FOREIGNERS IN THE PLATE

"This country owes its intermittent despotism to the passive and inert body of its foreign population who, estranged from politics, withdraw from public life: living outside the active sphere of citizens and alienated from their rights; counterbalancing the native elements in number, wealth and influence, they form, beyond the pale of civic duties, a nucleus that leaves in minority the educated portion of the native community. Thus, any Government, good or bad, can hold its own and perpetuate abuse in the ruling of the country whilst supported on the broad basis of one half of the wealthy population, that is foreign and apathetic, and of half the other inhabitants who uncultured, pastoral and passive have no other horizon than that of becoming soldiers, policemen, or voters at the orders of rural commanders, justices of the peace, lieutenant-alcaldes, etc., and even of Custom House and Railway clerks, and of brothers and brothers-in-law of the President."

Had any foreign editor of Buenos Aires penned the above lines we should have qualified his audacity as the acme of bad taste, and serried columns of abuse would have been heaped on his editorial head in every Argentine paper; but, published in the leading article of a journal, whose editor is one of the most prominent, experienced and talented of Argentines, we cannot refrain from calling notice to such a melancholy confession of political weakness, enhanced by the eloquent, though tacit invitation to the foreign public to walk into the breezy parlor of local politics.

First and foremost, Argentines are not to blame for the intermittent despotism that afflicts this fair portion of the globe. The foreign element is the culprit because it holds aloof, refusing to vote or concur in setting up or upsetting a Government. This rather lame logic is somewhat strengthened by the assertion, not cotnained above, that foreigners help to consolidate a Government, whether good or bad, and our colleague sneers at the disagreeable conclusion that if foreigners have no right to attack a government they appear to enjoy the unlimited privilege of applauding and supporting it. This lets the cat out of the bag and shows where the shoe pinches. If, we may ask, foreigners incur so much uncalled-for abuse when applauding the Government and helping in their narrow sphere to maintain order and advance the interests of the country, what, then, would await them if they were to enter the lists of the opposition and join the crusade of abuse and seditious language against all established authorities? There could be no better argument in favour of total abstention from the political stage, where the slightest step on the part of a foreigner is viewed as an unpardonable intrusion. Politics, as they are, contain enough inflammable matter without foreigners stepping in to fan the blaze of strife. There is only one way for a foreigner to enter the political arena, and that is by losing his nationality and becoming naturalized.

When the immortal Canning declared from the Ministerial bench of the House of Commons that he called a new World into existence to redress the balance of the old one, he little dreamt that the most reputed statesman of that very continent, whose cause he so warmly espoused, would apostrophize foreigners in general, and Britishers in particular, as Corinthian haberdashers basking in the sunshine of wealth and conspiring to perpetuate intermittent despotism and abuse in Government. Where are the dulled recollections of all the British blood shed and all the British gold spent to emancipate this country from the European yoke? History gives our colleague the lie direct, and the bones of old Admiral Brown must rattle in his coffin at the idea that his and his companions' brave efforts merely conspired to perpetuate despotism after sweeping Spaniards and Brazilians from the waters of the Republic.

The priests of Cuzco knew the English better; they prophesied that this continent would be emancipated with the help of England. Although the Latin republics may have forgotten it, history records the magnanimity of Great Britain, the many thousands of Englishmen who fell fighting for the South American cause—that ideal that is now crowned by intermittent despotism—, the generosity of the London bankers and the many battle-fields where so much Saxon blood was shed to eradicate the colonial weeds that smothered the plant of liberty. If those weeds have grown again from the Caribbean sea to the tropic of Capricorn, let us attribute the cause to the absence of those elements that thrived and died with Bolivar and San Martin. Chile and Argentina, however, have escaped the Nemesis that is at the doors of all the other republics, and if we inquire the most potent cause, shall we be denied, if we assert it is the very same that helped to emancipate the continent—British enterprise and British gold? If Admiral Brown, General Miller, the Anglo-Irish legion, McGregor, O'Higgins, McKenna, and a host of others helped to free South America from the Spanish yoke and staked their lives and their fortunes in the successful attempt to give freedom to a new world, others, sprung from the same generous blood though in humbler walks of life, have crowned their efforts by consolidating their victories in the arts of peace. The efforts of the former were in vain where the latter failed to follow. Let General Sarmiento ascend the Aconcagua and from that top vertebra of the great backbone of the continent scan the immense plains of the Plate and the rugged lands of Chile; the enterprise, brains and capital of the foreigner will meet his glance from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific. All those railways, running from Bahia Blanca and the mouth of the Plate to Tucuman and the Andes, from the South to the North of Chile, are made of British materials, built with British money and laid down by British engineers. All those telegraphs that have checked so many revolutions, all those colonies and all those sheep-farms which have increased the wealth of the country one hundred-fold are the main results of the spirit of foreign enterprise. It is all this that has saved Argentina and Chile from the fate of the sister-republics. But for this gigantic enterprise and millions of capital, the Argentine Republic would be to-day what it was in the time of the Paraguayan War, when General Mitre had to face a revolution in every province—when every "caudillo," in the absence of means of communication, could raise his "poncho" and rebel against the Government.

Nothing could be more unfair than to forget all this to make the pusillanimous charge that foreigners foster perpetual abuse and despotism in Government. The assertion has been made in haste, the writer speculating on the fact that where vested interests are great people are less liable to plunge into adventure and incur loss, but an Argentine statesman should never so far forget himself as to launch such an accusation against a community which is the foundation of the country's vitality, and which, although aloof from the burning politics that so often end in brothers seizing each other by the throat, is after all the great ballast that saves the Ship of State in days of trial. Much as the pressure of naturalized citizens is to be desired in politics, it would be highly impolitic to advocate and carry it into effect at a moment when party feeling is so strained, and when the few foreigners who support the Government and help the interests of the country are abused for directly abetting, whilst the whole body of foreigners who are indifferent are charged with helping to perpetuate intermittent despotism. Such a charge is ludicrous and has no basis to stand on, and the writer himself very probably does not believe it, since it clashes with all his antecedents whether in or out of Government.

THE CALLE CANGALLO CONFERENCE

The three Presidential candidates—Drs. Bernardo de Irigoyen, Rocha and Gorostiaga—met at the residence of the latter on Saturday evening. General Mitre attended the political conference and acted as chairman during the proceedings, his name and position giving a transcendental importance to the meeting which it might have otherwise lacked. It would have been a great stroke of policy if ex-President Sarmiento had taken part in this negotiation, as no one better than he knows the spirit of his countrymen and the ins and outs of these complicated political intrigues that endanger the welfare of the country every five or six years.

The results of the conference are the subject of much discussion; but it appears that the three candidates, inspired by the purest motives of patriotism, have resigned their claims—a disinterestedness worthy of record in the history of this country. It is expected that Dr. Juarez Celman, the fourth Presidential candidate, will be requested to follow this patriotic example. As it is probable that he will not think of doing anything of the kind, as he feels perfectly sure of carrying a majority of votes, it is most likely that the three opposing parties will make common cause against him.

In such an event, the opposition will proclaim another candidate, and much of their success will depend on their choice of the right man to influence public opinion.

There are rumours, however, that contradict all we have written above. According to well-informed parties, not one of the candidates has resigned, and will only do so in case Dr. Juarez sets the example.

General Mitre, it is whispered, will immediately start for Cordoba to have a talk with Dr. Juarez. Dr. Irigoyen will pay General Roca a visit and ask him to abandon his impassive line of conduct and to use his influence in prevailing on Dr. Juarez to resign.

In our opinion, the opposition candidates are on the wrong track. Since individually they are unable to oppose the Juarez vote, they ought to unite, join all their efforts, centre all their aspirations in one name, and go to the country to revolutionise opinion. This is a straightforward, manly manner of dealing with the political question. The idea of prevailing on all to arrive at a compromise would establish a bad precedent and prove fatal in the end. In these political questions a policy of patching up questions between a minority and a majority will wind up by the whole fabric going to pieces, much as all admire the disinterested motives that inspire such compromises.

THE GALVEZ BANQUET.

The dinner to Dr. Galvez at the Café de Paris on Friday was one of the most exceptional banquets ever given in this city, since it had nothing of a political color, and was purely a tribute of respect by estancieros and property-holders in Santa Fé to Dr Galvez, the most go-ahead minister Santa Fé has ever had. The banquet hall of the Café de Paris was decorated with flags, flowers and branches, and a brass band was posted in it. The committee received the guests at the lobby; and at 7 o'clock a special committee, consisting of Dr. Llambi Campbell and Mr. Editor Mulhall, was despatched in a carriage to bring the guest of the evening, Dr. Galvez, from his house in Calle Florida. It was close on 8 o'clock when the dinner began, Dr. Galvez occupying the centre, with Mr. E. Casey and Mr. Sastre, President of the National Bank, on each side and Dr. Ruiz de los Llanos, President of the Chamber of Deputies, Dr. Llambi Campbell, President of the Mortgage Bank, and Dr. Cullen in front. The guests numbered some 35 or 40 composed chiefly of merchants, estancieros, Railway contractors etc. We noticed the following: Mess Runciman, C. Alvear, Bombal, Ledesma, Hanquiet, Dr. Christiani, W. Hume, Centeno, Segui, Arteaga, Castillo, etc, etc. It was at first understood, that, adopting the new high life rules at banquets, there were to be no speeches, and the dinner passed off most pleasantly and convivially up to the coffee epoch, when M. Hanquiet, the well know French money broker, and the representative of the Belgian Estancia Co. at Venado Tuerto, broke the rule and in flowery French style proposed the health of the guest of the evening, Dr. Galvez, Minister of Santa Fé. (Cheers). Mr. Ledesma next followed in the same complimentary strain, and asked his friend Dr. Centeno to more fully and more eloquently convey to the table the sincere feelings of esteem of the men of work, of labour and of capital in Santa Fé towards Dr. Galvez, who had proved himself their friend and the friend of progress (applause). Dr Centeno was at once on his legs, and felt complimented on being asked by a merchant to discharge a duty so agreeable. He spoke of the giant march of Santa Fé, and of how much of that progress was due to the distinguished gentleman the guest of the evening, a young man, of great patriotism and great ability and to whose untiring exertions the property-holders of Santa Fé owed so very much (cheers.)

Dr. Galvez rose and in graceful terms replied to the great compliments which had been showered on him, and which by hard work and strict honor he hoped always to prove himself deserving of. The progress of Santa Fe, the better security for life and property, and the increased happiness of the people of that province were and always would be his sworn programme, but he wanted the help of all present (cheers). Santa Fé has now a population of 230,000, and he hoped in less than ten years it would have 500,000. (Great applause).

Dr Llambi Campbell, President of the Mortgage Bank, rose and, in eloquent terms, toasted prosperity to Santa Fé and its popular Minister of Government, the guest of the evening, Dr. Galvez, whom he had known from boyhood and whose career in Santa Fe had been marked with the splendid progress of that province. He considered that a province boasting of such industry and wealth should cultivate those institutions which form the most powerful aids to public and private wealth; and he threw out the hint that Santa Fe ought to have her Banco Hipotecario (great cheers) which would help the farmer, estanciero and colonist. He deplored that in a province so rich and so go-ahead he only owned two melancholy solares in the city of Rosario, and this notwithstanding the very deep interest he took in a province whose first census was taken by his respected father Sr. Llambi Campbell. He considered that Santa Fe wanted more railways, and he fell confident that with men of such talent and ability as Dr Galvez in the Government, this want would be soon supplied. (Great cheers).

Dr. Segui next proposed the guest of the night as the future Governor of Santa Fè. (Tremendous applause, clapping of hands, and beating the table.) Dr, Galvez was of all others the best man for that high post He judged him by his public acts, his antecedents and his friends; on one side he saw Sr. Sastre, the talented and popular manager of the greatest financial institution in the country, the Nat. Bank, (cheers) on the other side he saw one of the greatest pioneers of industrial progress in this Republic, Mr. Edward Casey, who had called into life desert lands that are now smiling centres of human industry, (great applause.) Before him sat Dr. Ruiz de los Llanos, the dignified and able representative of the Argentine Legislation; alongside is Dr. Llambi Campbell, who so ably manages our Mortgage Bank, and next to him sat Dr. Cullen, whose friendship for Santa Fé, and whose great talents as a lawyer were known to all. Supported by such men and the other friends around, Dr. Galvez could not miss his mark, and he drank to him as the future Governor of Santa Fé. (Great applause.)

Mr. E. T. Mulhall drank to the unhappy people who have no lands in Santa Fé, and that they at once purchase whatever they can get. (Great cheers·)

Dr. Cullen rose, not to drink to Dr. Galvez, whom he had known from boyhood, but he drank health and prosperity to the new Santa Fè club which he proposed, the men around this table should to-night form. He was in favor of a mortgage bank for Santa Fé and more railways for that province, but he considered the first and best step would be to start a club in this city of Santa Fé land owners, and he proposed that Mr. Casey should be the first president of that club. (Great applause.)

Dr. Ruiz de los Llanos, yielding to the sympathy expressed by his neighbour Mr. Mulhall, for those who own no lands in Santa Fé, and in reply to the remarks of Mr Ledesma, drank with increased pleasure to the health of Dr. Galvez, whose province showed the most wondrous growth; only a few weeks ago he had visited Santa Fè, after an absence of 18 years, and he was certainly dumboundered at the evidence of progress which he saw everywhere. The magnificent railway station, the galpones, the talleres, the bridge over the arroyo Colastine in whose sparkling waters he bathed, all testified to the splendid go-aheadism of Santa Fé, under the Government of which Dr. Galvez formed so conspicuous a part. He drank to Santa Fé and its progressive Minister Dr. Galvez. (Great cheers)

Mr Castillo proposed in eloquent terms the Santa Fé colonist. He spoke to his own experiences, how he had known the country from Rosario to Villa Casilda with nothing but a few mud huts, to-day studded with fine brick houses and farms; on an occasion like the present the colonist who is the bone and sinew of Santa Fé, progress, should not be forgotten. He drank to the colonist (tremendous applause).

The party now rose, and most of the friends accompanied Dr Galvez on foot to his house, where three cheers were given for the future Governor of Santa Fé.

TRADE RETURNS.

Chile and Argentina.

The Chilian Government has favored us with its Report on the trade of that republic for 1884. The book before us is, like all South American Reports, a very large volume of 800 pages, bristling with comparative figures that give an accurate idea of the growth or decline of trade in the years 1883 and 1884. We regret to see that the figures of the latter year compare unfavorably with those of the former. The effects of the decline in the price-level in the world at large have been felt in Chile with great intensity, owing to the nature of her production which can only feebly compete with formidable rivals, who, under the advantages of a closer connexion with the chief centres of consumption and of cheaper labour, are driving her principal staples of export out of the market. Her export of wheat must collapse before long, and the capital and labour sunk in grain production must soon abandon that channel to seek returns in more profitable industries. There is already a violent turn in the current, since we see that the export of wheat has fallen from 123¼ million kilograms in 1883 to 91⅓ millions in 1884. The rapid decline in the value of metals has been a heavy blow to the Chilian mining industry, and the future points to a further fall in copper and silver. Her export of guano, which in 1883 amounted to 175½ million kilograms, fell to 38 millions in 1884. In fact, the exports of 1884 show a decline of no less than 13 million dollars, compared with the figures of 1883. These economic difficulties are enhanced by the straitened circumstances of the Government, after the heavy expenditure of the war against Peru and Bolivia; and these disastrous circumstances are felt with much severity, as Chile is a poor country, and there could be no better proof of this assertion than the comparatively small importation flowing into the country. If we were to gauge the prosperity and wealth of a country by the balance of trade theory, affairs in Chile ought to be the reverse of what they are to-day, since her exports steadily exceed her imports, in our mind an excellent barometer of poverty.

Chile's great hope lies in the success of the Panama Canal, in which the entire West coast, especially Peru, is interested; but a generation will probably pass away before that great work is finished. According to Leroy-Beaulieu, the Panama Canal will prove the greatest financial disaster of the century. But the completion of the Canal is yet far off; 75 o/o of the capital is already spent, and only 5 o/o of the work is done. At this rate it will take a few hundred millions sterling to complete the undertaking, and Chilian industry will have taken another turn before the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific are joined by the hand of man. Whilst Chilian production is languishing in the depression of fallen values, Argentine produce is steadily increasing in spite of low prices. Although Argentines produce more grain than Chilians, and wool and pastoral produce have fallen nearly as heavily in the last two years as metals and minerals, the producers of this country are able to bear the loss and suffer less than the Chilians, owing to a multitude of causes.

This Chilian Report affords an excellent opportunity for comparison of the trade returns of Chile and Argentina. Before referring to figures, we may state that whilst the trade returns of the Argentine Republic for the last five years show an unprecedented and extraordinary ratio of growth, those of Chile are falling back. In spite of the present crisis, Argentine exports are advancing steadily and will continue so, although the necessarily impoverished state of the country will entail a serious diminution in imports next year. In order to obviate the confusion of South American depreciated currencies, from the borders of the U. States to Cape Horn, Uruguay excepted, we shall give the figures of trade for both republics in pounds sterling. The following are the returns for 1883:—

	Imports	Exports
Argentina	16,000,000£	12,000,000£
Chile	8,550,000	11,241,000

The figures for Chile are the highest ever reached by that republic; the paucity of her imports, compared with those of the Argentine Republic, shows the immense superiority of wealth of Argentina. A glance at the figures for 1884 shows a decline in Chile and a steady growth in Argentine returns, as follows:—

	Imports	Exports
Argentina	18,800,000£	13,600,000£
Chile	8,391,000	9,183,000

The Chilian figures show a slight falling-off in imports and a heavy decline in exports: this decrease is likely to continue. The Argentine figures show a considerable advance in both imports and exports; the increase is continuing in a rapid ratio in exports, but not so in imports, which are falling off steadily and will no doubt continue declining until the country resumes specie payments, as happened in the crisis of 1877 to 1880; with this difference that both exports and imports declined then, whilst to-day exports are rising rapidly whilst imports are sinking.

Before concluding, we may remark that the Argentine Republic is the only State on this continent that imdorts more than it exports.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Vital statistics are dry reading, and this is no doubt the chief reason why none of our colleagues take the trouble of reproducing the monthly figures of the interesting publication issued by the Board of Health. This indifference is striking at a moment when so much space is devoted to figures of indebtedness and of gold fluctuations, which, after all, are insignificant when compared to the importance of those that show the ebb and flow of human life, that point with unerring truth and with increasing significance to the great social changes that are transforming this city, nay this country, in the very eyes of those who cannot or care not to see the hand of fate. These social changes to which we allude are trees of very slow growth in Europe, but in these young countries they take root in a few years and reach maturity in a generation.

A week ago we called attention to the fact that the population of the Argentine Republic is at present augmenting at the rate of 4 per cent per annum by the artificial process of immigration alone, exclusive of natural increase. If a retrospect of the last twenty-five years shows that this country trebles its population in 30 years, we may say that at the rate immigration is increasing the number of inhabitants at the end of this century will be three times as large as at present. But as such a calculation may be considered exaggerated and the result of guess-work, the evidence of figures will supply an idea of the future increase of numbers. Making full allowance for the efflux of numbers out of this country, we see that the total immigration for the last 25 years, including this year, may be put down at a minimum of half-a-million; the importance of this figure will escape none when we consider that the population of the whole republic is estimated at 3 millions.

There are plausible grounds to suppose that immigration will continue strong; and we have the authority of one of the best-informed Italian gentlemen, at present in the service of his Government, that the human stream that is flowing from Italy to these shores will soon assume such large proportions that we may look forward to two hundred thousand fresh arrivals from the Mediterranean yearly. Such numbers rushing to a country peopled by only three million inhabitants, one-sixth of whom at present are foreigners, deserves special study. It is already attracting the attention of the source from which this human stream springs.

Seventy to seventy five per cent of these immigrants are Italians, Spaniards and French figuring for 10 per cent each, Germans four per cent, Britsh 2 per cent, and various nationalities 4 per cent. The foreign population, we see, represents 17 o/o of the inhabitants of the Republic, the largest ratio in any country; but if the influx of immigrants from abroad continues at the present rate of 100,000 per annum, the population will be 30 o/o foreign to 70 o/o native, including among the latter the native born children of foreigners, before another decade. The probabilities are that immigration will continue increasing and far exceed one hundred thousand yearly, and the Argentine Government should pay attention to this very important fact and foster emigration from northern Europe in order to counterbalance the influence and numbers of the Italian element, which form 75 o/o of the present influx.

Another significant fact is the birth-rate. According to statistics Italians are the most prolific immigrants, their birth-rate being 60 per mil, against 19 per mil for Argentines, 40 per mil for French and 39 per mil for Spaniards; these figures relate to Buenos Ayres. This very high birth-rate among Italians is accounted for by the fact that the immigrants who land on these shores are in the full flower and vigor of life, and furthermore, well fed in this country. This superiority in the birth-rate, coupled with the increasing numbers of Italians yearly settling in this Republic, shows that the preponderant element before another 25 years will certainly be Italian by blood and by name.

It would be a great mistake to apply the figures of birth rate in this city to the whole country in the same proportion, but the following will always suffice to give an idea of the changes that are taking place and of the social transformation that is impending. The September publication of the Board of Health shows that there were 1024 births in this city that month, as follows:

Of Argentine parents	191
" Foreign parents	632
" Foreign father and Argentine mother	140
" Argentine father and foreign mother	17
Not specified	44
	1,024

If we look at the figures for the month of August, we see the same striking preponderance in the birth rate of foreign parents, as compared with that of Argentine and mixed Argentine marriages:

Of Argentine parents	191
" Foreign parents	780
" Argentine father and foreign mother	33
" Foreign father and Argentine mother	191
Not specified	43
	1,238

That the foreign element is preponderant in this city the above figures show at a glance; there is no better proof than the large birth rate not only of foreign parents but of foreign father and Argentine mother, compared with the issue of Argentine parents. This, however, is not the case in the province of Buenos Ayres, at least not to such a great extent as in this city, where, to judge by the vital statistics, more than 50 o/o o/o of the population are foreign or native born children of foreigners.

One quarter of the population of the province of Buenos Ayres is foreign, according to the last census. The proportion in Santa Fé is a little over 20 o/o, less than in Buenos Ayres. In the other provinces the foreign element is insignificant. This steady advance of the foreign population ought to be an important question for Argentine legislators, not that this growth is not viewed by all with favor, but in order to regulate the elements of the human stream that is pouring into the country. There is no longer any necessity for fostering immigration from Italy. Italians will come in shoals to their friends and relations here, but something should be done to attract the large German emigration that finds an outlet to the United States. Bismarck, seeing that America is crowded, is seizing the Cameroons, Angra Pequena, and islands in the Pacific to give to the two hundred thousand Germans that emigrate every year; let them come here, and let the Government take measures to provide lands on the Rio Negro for a German, Swiss, or Austrian influx of bone and sinew; if not we shall all hail from Genoa before the end of the century.

THE FINANCES OF LA PLATA.

It is pleasant to read in Mr. Dibur's Report on Taxation in the Province of Buenos Ayres that the system of collecting the revenue is yearly improving, "in spite of the cosmopolitan elements of the tax-paying population," the majority of which is now convinced that contributions are equally levied on the just and unjust, on the poor and rich, on the native as well as the foreigner; but it is less pleasant to see a mild confession that there is a slight flaw in this equality of taxation, owing to the conflicting opinions of those appointed to valuate properties for the inveterate growth of that elastic land-tax, which has increased at such a rate as to stagger the very Finance Ministers of the Province.

To quote the enthusiastic words of the Report, "the revenue grows admirably," but the evident fruition with which this is penned is not at all relished by the numerous flock of taxed sheepfarmers and cattle-lords to whom we may apply the "sic vos non vobis" argument for their inexplicable docility and obedience under the repeated strokes of that political whip which has taxed the province to the present fabulous extent. When the wealthy province possessed this capital, which now belongs to the nation and is the wealthiest and most prosperous city in the Southern hemisphere, the yearly revenue averaged $1,761,588 m/n. In those palmy days of provincial glory, yet fresh in our minds, all wondered at the great resources that could yield such a heavy revenue. Then came the revolution of 1880 and the loss of this city to the province; and every man, from the Arroyo del Medio to Patagones, heaved a sigh of relief at the pleasant thought that Buenos Ayres had seen the downfall of expensive Governments and was welcoming the advent of new men with new ideas, the dawn of an era of economy enhanced by reduction in taxation and the opening of a new chapter where everybody might read that every poor man in the province has a daily chicken o boil int his pot.

It was a dream at the best, and the delusion did not last long; for we see that the revenue of the decapitated province reached nearly 3 million dollars in 1882 and has since averaged 2½ millions. Well may the farmers sigh for the old times—that age of gold which is now supplanted by that of brass and steel, in every sense of the word. A few figures will suffice to convince the reader of the financial abilities of those who have detected improved methods for squeezing the sap out of the fruit of the people's earnings. Let us look at the land tax, for instance, and compare the annual returns:—

	$ m/n.
Average of 1875 to 1879..	574,000
Year 1880	803,000
" 1881	921,000
" 1882	1,050,000
" 1883	1,234,000
" 1884	1,259,000

Here we have a fixed land tax levied on a yearly valuation of property that proves that either land has doubled in value since 1880 or that the valuations have been inflated to that extent by the valuators of the Government. The value of outside lands has, no doubt, doubled and even quadrupled in the last four years, but 80 o/o of the tax at least springs from the inside districts where lands have certainly not doubled their value in that short span. The increase in this tax is simply extortionate; and if farmers and sheepfarmers had only the brains to do it, they would soon put a stop to it, by returning men to the Legislature who bind themselves to reduce the tax. This is not the least objectionable feature of this land tax, since there are complaints everywhere of crying injustice in the valuations of properties. There could be nothing more galling than a system of taxing A heavily to let off B; but complaints on this head are so numerous that there is no room for doubt.

The license tax has not the objectionable features of that on land, and its growth is in a steady ratio with business and industry:—

	$ m/n.
Average of 1875 to 1879..	141,000
Year 1880	215,000
" 1881	291,000
" 1882	419,000
" 1883	420,000
" 1884	443,000

The fluctuations in the revenue from the stamp tax are interesting:—

	$ m/n
Average of 1875 to 1879..	879,000
Year 1880	800,000
" 1881	887,000
" 1882	595,000
" 1883	621,000
" 1884	703,000

Minor items of taxation are insignificant, but it is interesting to compare the total yearly returns of taxation in the province:—

	$ m/n.
Year 1800	2,335,000
" 1881	2,335,000
" 1882	2,898,000
" 1883	2,459,000
" 1884	2,476,000
Total of five years..	12,502,000

Comparing the above with the previous five years, we see—

	$ m/n.
1880-1885	12,502,000
1875-1879	8,808,000
Balance of former	3,694,000

All these figures prove that the expenses of Government in the province are greater than ever—that the annexation of this city by the National Government, instead of inspiring economy and reduction in taxation, has, on the contrary, stimulated the Executive to invent every imaginable scheme to increase the yield of existing taxes—that the revenue from taxation does not suffice to meet the expenses of Government, as the Budget is considerably in excess of the tax returns, the authorities supplying the deficit by the profits of the Provincial Bank and by the sale of public lands; furthermore, that to all intents and purposes, the "cosmopolitan elements that figure in the population," say 25 o/o, are apparently no stumbling-block to the growth of the revenue, wealth, and progress of the province.

Up to the present we have seen many parties struggling for power in the provinces, many men aspiring to be Governor, but, to our knowledge, none have ever framed a programme to cater for the votes of the people in the promise of reducing expenses and taxes: mthat an is wanting. Let him rise to the surface, and the whole body of the province will vote as a man to put him in power. We doubt much if such a "rara avis" is to be found.

LATIN AMERICA.

ITS FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION.

Mr. P. Lamas, editor of the Paris *Revue Sud Americaine*, has published an interesting book on the financial and economic condition of Latin America, embracing all South and Central American States. It is an eloquent vindication of the fair character of the River Plate, Chile and Brazil—countries that have suffered so much from their position and contact with some retrograde States whose repudiated bonds are nailed to the door of every bondholder in Europe. What strikes the reader forcibly in the perusal of this excellent work is the gigantic progress of the Plate contrasted with the slow advance of Chile, the stationary stage of Brazil, and the financial and political decomposition of all the other Latin American States, from the Southern frontier of the United States to the tropic of Capricorn. The book is a hosanna to Argentine and Uruguayan progress, a bright streak of light shed upon the dismal picture of South American decadence.

Before giving Mr. Lamas's figures, we beg to state that they are merely more or less approximative; and the author informs the reader that in the absence of statistics in nearly all South American countries, he has been obliged to make his own calculations on the varied information he has gathered personally or in books. After this preamble, we may enter into details.

With regard to population, Mr. Lamas gives the following figures (000's are omitted):—

	Caucasian.	Indian.	Half-breeds.
Brazil	3,500	3,500	4,500
Mexico	1,200	4,086	4,400
Arg. Republic	3,200	100	200
Columbia	370	1,200	1,630
Cent. America	400	1,000	1,370
Peru	350	1,000	1,250
Chile	2,000	50	300
Bolivia	350	1,070	900
Venezuela	300	800	1,100
Ecuador	120	460	600
Uruguay	650	—	20
Paraguay	50	80	120
	12,520	13,346	16,390

To the figures of Brazilian population must be added 500,000 Africans. The only three Caucasian States are the Argentine Republic, Chile and Uruguay; and they are the only three situated in the temperate zone.

With regard to railways and telegraphs, we see the following comparative figures:—

	Railways.	Telegraphs
	Kilos.	Kilos.
Argentine Republic	6,400	19,000
Brazil	6,132	9,298
Mexico	5,995	15,978
Chile	1,855	9,492
Peru	1,810	4,000
Uruguay	478	1,200
Central America	450	2,800
Venezuela	164	1,812
Ecuador	122	150
Columbia	121	3,636
Bolivia	90	290
Paraguay	73	140

The Argentine Republic ranks first both in railways and telegraphs—two very good barometers of civilization. This republic ranks first also in the number of letters and telegrams sent by head of population.

The figures of navigation show also the immense superiority of Argentines:—

	Entries.	Tonnage.
Brazil	15,920	8,705,000
Arg. Republic	67,432	10,773,000
Uruguay	28,132	5,959,000

The comparative figures of trade are startling. The heavy importation into the Argentine Republic forms a striking contrast with the insignificant figures of all the sister States (000's are omitted):—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Francs.	Francs.
Arg. Republic	470,000	340,150
Brazil	400,000	401,500
Chile	195,000	240,000
Mexico	125,000	130,000
Uruguay	100,500	125,000
Venezuela	86,250	98,000
Peru	65,000	75,000
Bolivia	27,500	88,250
Columbia	46,500	67,500
Ecuador	38,000	47,000
Guatemala	11,000	26,000
Salvador	10,000	25,000
Honduras	12,000	16,000
Costa Rica	8,000	9,500
Nicaragua	6,000	9,500
Paraguay	4,800	8,600

The figures of expenditure show that the only countries in Latin America where there are not yearly deficits are the Plate and Chile. All the other States have annual deficits. Furthermore: Chile, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay are the only States that show a steady increase in the revenue. The following are the figures (000,000's are omitted):—

	Ways and Means.	Expenditure.	Deficit
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs
Brazil	232	292	60
Arg. Republic	206	195	nil
Chile	201	200	nil
Mexico	165	240	75
Uruguay	58	57	nil
Venezuela	26	27	1
Columbia	25	53	28
Salvador	23	27	4
Guatemala	20	28	8
Bolivia	17	24	7
Ecuador	15	18	3
Honduras	12	14	2
Costa Rica	7	8	1
Nicaragua	7	8	1
Paraguay	3	4	1
	1017	1195	191

Mr. Lamas calculates that in 1895 the figures of revenue, to judge by the advance of the last five years, will be as follows:—

	Revenue.
	Francs.
Argentine Republic	606,000,000
Brazil	279,000,000
Uruguay	112,000,000

The statement of indebtedness is very interesting (000,000's are omitted):—

	Home Debt.	State Paper-money.	Foreign Debt.
Brazil	1090	380	470
Arg. Rep.	240	—	365
Chile	210	100	174
Mexico	?	400	400
Uruguay	100	—	175

It is not necessary to mention other States as, along with Mexico, they are in a financial chaos that puzzles their very Finance Ministers to disentangle.

Mr. Lamas in Chapter XI. then summarizes all his statements, and concludes that the Argentine Republic is far and away ahead of all other Latin American countries, ranking first in territory suitable for European immigration, in European population, in numbers of French, German, English and Italian settlers, in total figures of immigration, in railways, telegraphs, tramways, telephones, in navigation and Post-office returns, in figures of trade, in growth of revenue, and in public education. This ought to tickle the vanity of Argentines, and every word of the above is true. The Plate is head and shoulders above all its competitors on this continent; and the period is not distant when writers will refrain from comparing this country with South American States, but will choose wealthier candidates for comparison in Europe and North America.

What is South America if you except the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Uruguay? As it is, the Plate is at the head of the latter States, and is every day increasing and developing in a progressive ratio that will leave Chile and other sister States at telescopic distance before the end of the century.

OUR BOURBONS.

They are the same to-day as yesterday, and they will continue so for ever. Time writes no change on their political brows, and experience fails to disturb the even tenor of their erroneous ways. Fixed as the polar star, they shine in all their dazzling magnitude in the abstract regions, billions of miles away from our concrete and common-place sphere; to measure them we must resort to the diameter of our planetary orbit, as the only unit, and to detect their component parts we must trust to unexpected discoveries in the future. They form a solar system of their own, so distant from our perfections that these are blotted out by an intervening spider's thread, yet so close that our errors are placed under the miscroscope of their overwhelming yet intangible macrocosm. We are ready to believe that they are pure spirits, free from all corporeal defects and wants, but we shall not be crushed into the conviction that we are pure matter, inanimate and devoid of that noble stuff that can coordinate the knowledge, that if we have organs to eat and digest, we have others to discuss political expediency and political principles. Our Bourbons are one-sided; whilst they suffer from a supremacy of principles, others combine these with the sublunary expediency suited to the sphere to which they are applied. Some statesmen are behind, others ahead of their age; they both fail, and only the politician who frames his views to the necessities of the times carries off the palm. Our Bourbons have taken the arduous task in hand to reform the electoral evils that threaten the peace of the country. Surrounded by a halo of high political principles, their great Chief has descended from the Olympic regions and tied together the interests of three contending parties. Up to the present he has been eminently successful in bringing three Presidential candidates under his potent influence, and we are free to admit that if he carries the point he has in view he may score one of the greatest of diplomatic victories, although pregnant with disastrous results.

The four politicians who drew up last Saturday night the "ad referendum" negotiation for the Presidential election are yet absorbed in the sublime contemplation of the Alsina-Mitre agreement in 1877. Then the peace of the country was threatened by perennial conspiracy, and the good-will of the leaders of parties removed the phantom by shaking hands and forgetting the past—by blotting out the record of 1874 and uniting to rehearse the unfortunate game in 1880. General Sarmiento was one of the few men who then saw the folly and danger of that conciliation. His political sagacity shewed him the breakers ahead. To-day a fresh attempt is made at conciliation. Three Presidential candidates withdraw from the contest; a fourth one is invited to resign; all parties are requested to unite and to name a new candidate. Is it possible that such measures can be proposed by one man who had occasion to feel the full force of the error he committed in 1877, and by another who, seeing the folly of that conciliation, left the gilded circle to start a party for himself?

Let us all applaud their patriotic motives, but let public opinion oppose to the last such a policy, which weakens the foundations of democracy and will sooner or later place the entire control of the people in the hands of the ruler of the country, or plunge all into the melancholy strife we witnessed in 1880.

It is, however, probable that the conciliation will not take place, as the President of the Republic cannot pledge himself to support such an extraordinary scheme, whilst Dr Juarez will certainly not abandon the hopes he has of being returned to the Government House by the Interior. In such a case the opposition parties are bound to unite and, if they can rouse public opinion throughout the country, they may carry the day, and the precedent will be a grand example for the future. The resolutions of the Calle Cangallo conference will be read with interest however; they run as follows:—

Firstly—To suppress the electoral struggle by the withdrawal of all the con candtending idates. Messrs Gorostiaga, Rocha and Irigoyen resign conditionally and invite Dr. Juarez to join the political combination.

Secondly—In the event of the withdrawal of the four candidates, all parties to concur in nominating a fifth candidate to be raised to office by their joint efforts and with their political programme.

Thirdly—General Mitre to address Dr Juarez, invite him to cooperate in the patriotic combination, and to exhaust all conciliatory measures to effect this.

Fourthly—Dr. Irigoyen to inform General Roca simultaneously of the result of the conference, inviting H.E. to lend his moral influence in support of the combination without in the least compromising his duties as Chief Magistrate.

Fifthly—To maintain the greatest reserve about the negotiation until answers are received from General Roca and Dr. Juarez.

Sixthly—In the event of failure in this regard, the three opposition parties to unite and decide what line of conduct they shall adopt.

When these resolutions were announced on Monday to the members of the great Rochista Club in this city, a dead silence followed, which shews that the proposal is not liked. Mr. Belin Sarmiento rose and in an excellent speech upset all arguments advanced in favour of this political combination. He is perfectly right, as this combination is undignified and not worthy of a democratic republic, as public opinion is left out of the question altogether. The opposition parties have made a great mistake, and the estranged feelings of their own followers are the best proof of the fact. United they form a great wave of opinion, and if they choose the right man may win. But better to be defeated than win under the protecting wings of that official influence they all so warmly impugn.

LANDS IN PARAGUAY.

We give, as a warning to those of our readers who may be interested in the acquisition of land in the Paraguayan Chaco, the particulars of a protest drawn up by Don Gustavo A. Vernet against some acts of the Government of that Republic that have deprived him and his friends of the rights they had acquired to the purchase of a large territory in that country.

The Asuncion papers brought us by the s.s. Uruguay contain said protest, from which we glean the following:—

It appears that Mr Vernet applied, according to the law of 15 July ult., for the purchase of 2,600 square leagues (for himself and some of his friends in Buenos Aires) situated on the banks of the rivers Pilcomayo and Paraguay and in their neighbourhood; that his "solicitudes" being duly granted by Government, and conditions established, for the proper survey of the lands, in public documents, and all being done according to said law and the rule fixed by decree of 20th August ult. he insured for himself and his friends the prior right to the purchase of the land which in the official map is marked with the following numbers: from 136 to 145 148, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 164, 165, 166, 173, 174, 175, 176, 181, 182, 186, 187, 190, 193, 194, 63 to 72 and 74 to 83.

That he and his friends had an unquestionable right to purchase, the funds and necessary documents being ready to that effect in Asuncion, but the Government of that country, by a second regulation dated 27th October last, annulled such rights, with a trifling exception, and granted the same land to the following new applicants; Señores Dionicio Loizaga, Piria, Benjamin Aceval, Sonque & Co., Santiago Zambonini, Francisco, Terlezzi, Juan Lalanne, Nicolas Angulo, Francisco Campos, Pedro P. Caballero, Manuel Avila, Francisco Guanes, Santiago Cardoso, J. E. Tucker, José Fuentes, José Olaso, Joaquin Briones and Cecilio Rodrigues.

The protest, as it appears, is a formal document that shows much remissness on the part of the Paraguayan Government, and Mr. Vernet's intention, as he says, being to demand justice from the Tribunals of the country, and his protest having been duly notified to all the new acquirers of his land, the new concessions will probably be annulled in the course of the lawsuit.

All the Employees of the National Education Board get a month's pay as a Christmas Box.

EXAMINATION OF ST. ANDREW'S SCOTCH SCHOOL.

The examination of this Institution took place yesterday, in the presence of a large number of friends; indeed the bulk of English society seemed to be present.

The proceedings began at 10.30, when the School was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. W. Fleming, B.D., Pastor of the Scotch Church.

A most searching examination in all branches of education took place. The higher classes were examined by Mr. Connacher, Head Master of the school, in the lower school room and the Junior classes by Miss Dale and Miss Porteous, upstairs.

No one could hear the difficult questions put to the pupils and the prompt answers given, without being conscious of laborious teaching on the part of the teachers and much intelligence amongst the children.

At twelve o'clock the prizes in the Elementary Division were presented by the Rev. J. W. Fleming, who spoke some words of encouragement to the little ones, and expressed in his own name and that of the visitors who were present, his great pleasure at the results of the examination, especially at the recitations and songs given so admirably by the little ones.

His Excellency the American Minister, the Hon. Mr. Hanna, who had kindly agreed to deliver the prizes, arrived about one o'clock and, after being introduced to the assemblage, which by this time had got very large, delivered the following address which was received with great applause:—

My young friends.

This is called St Andrew's school. How suggestive the name, and what precious memories it awakens; It is the name of Scotland's Patron Saint—the synonym of heroism, science, philosophy and letters. It stirs the lyre which has given humanity its sweetest music, it elevates the host of religious consolation, it suggests the schools from which have flowed the streams of purest philosophy. Scotland to us, though removed to the distant shores of North and South America, is still the Scotland of our fathers, the Scotland of history, the beloved Scotland of imperishable honor and glory. The more thoroughly it is studied and understood, the more entirely it satisfies the wondering gaze of Christian civilization. The legends of Edinburgh, Sterling and Dumbarton, will be repeated forever. The peaks of Ben Lomond, will never cease to furnish inspiration to faith. and hope, and success. The Tay, the Clyde, the Forth, the Esk and the Dee, are this hour as much the charm of art and the genius of song, as in the centuries passed, when art and song were thought to be divine. There are Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and St. Andrews, which gave Burns, Thomson, Scott and Campbell to the Muses; Hume, Robertson, Mackintosh and Carlyle to historic research; Adam Smith, Reid and Stewart to philosophy; Napier, and Gregory, and Playfair and Hugh Miller to science; Mackenzie, Smollett, Chalmers and Brougham to letters; with the flaming sword of Bannockburn above them all, the inspiration of that dauntless spirit which passes down from generation to generation, and perpetuates the power and the nobility of nations. But, here I must draw the curtain over my crude picture. You must live in the present, and for the present. The glory of Scotland is secure. There your ancestry fought the fight and kept the faith, and the sweet sleep of the just has closed down their eyelids in rest. Be here, what they were there. The Argentine Republic is your Scotland. Give it your allegiance in every day of trial. Its flag is your flag. It gives you liberty, and peace. Keep it pure and unspotted, and all the nations of the earth will respect and honor it, because it promotes the welfare of mankind. Nowhere on this earth do the skies bend more gracefully, is the air sweeter or the soil more generous than here, where you now are. It is a great field; it only remains to you to sow, and reap, and enrich yourselves. Your teachers have asked me to come here to-day and give you their decorations of approbation. It is a pleasant task. These little mementos of merit may seem trifling now, but they are the beginning of the end; your condnct here, your respect for law, your sympathy for those around you, your sense of reverence for all that is good and just will follow you on through all the trials and triumphs of coming years.

He next proceeded to distribute the awards. These were very handsome, and included seven silver medals, presented by Messrs. Methven, Grant, Mohr Bell, McClymont, Runciman, Dodds, and the late Mr. Williamson.

The Dux Medal for boys was won by Patrick Reid Boyd.

Honorable Mention, Albert Mohr Bell.

Dux Medal for girls, Maggie A. Grant.

Honorable Mention, Jacinta Gibson.

Medal for Spanish—John Kyle.
Id id Penmanship—Albert Mohr Bell.
Id id Mathematics—Albert Mohr Bell.
Id id Upper Junior Division—Christopher Sheil.
Id id Lower Junior Division—Fred Hill.
Id id Map Drawing—Charles Roberts.

Space prevents us giving the complete prize-list, but as worth special notice should be named Eliza Nelson, who would have won the Dux Medal, had she not been disqualified by winning it last year.

Fred Grant, First in Scripture
Charles Martindale, First in Arithmetic
Mary Williamson and Emelita Williamson, Special prizes for Excellence.
Adam Cowes, First in Latin
Juanita Gibson, do Sewing
J Zimmermann and William Cranwell, Special Prizes for Improvement
Adam Cowes and Harriet Devon, Equal First in Music
Isabella Pearson and Enriqueta Barton, First in the Elementary Division for Recitations.

The following Programme was then gone through:—

Junior and Senior Classes.

Song, Come to the Fountain.
Recitation, Casabianca, Benjamin Nelson.
Do A Visit from St. Nicholas, Frank Cobby.
Do The Graves of a Household, Kate Blythman.
Do El Cipres, Caroline Kean.
Pianofort Duet, Mazurka.
Recitation, The Crusader's Return, William Cranwell.
Do Bingen on the Rhine, James Boyd.
Pianoforte Solo, Canzone d'Amore.
Dialogue, Advice to a Youth Fred Hill and Gilbert Weston.
Recitation, The Inchcape Bell, McClymont Miller.
Quartette, Ye Banks and Braes.
Recitation, The Reaper and the Flowers, John Zimmermann.
Do The Angel's Visit, Bertie Kyle.
Do Aspirations of Youth, Henry Mohr Bell.
Do El Invalido, Edward Souza.
Pianoforte Solo, Miserere.
Recitation, Rosabelle, Lizzie Goode.
Do Hiawatha's Hunting, William Chute.
Do The Bonfire on Craig Gown, John McKinlay.
Song, By the Moonlight.
Recitation, La Huerfana, Carlota Temperley.
Dialogue, The Morning Call, Maggie Blythman, Mary Ritchie, Martha Kay, Carry Kean.
Song, Serenade.
Recitation, The Village Blacksmith, C. Shiel.
Do The Charge of the Light Brigade, P. Boyd.
Pianoforte Solo, Shepherd Boy.
Recitation, Mary, Queen of Scots, Eliza Nelson.
Do The Frenchman and the Rats, Fred. Grant.
Trio, Good Night.
Recitation, The Arab's Farewell to his Horse, Alice Forrester.
Do Ask Mamma, Bella Caldwell.
Pianoforte Solo, Derniere Pensee.
Dialogue, The Wonderful Scholar, J. Blythman, Emily Cowes, Lizzie Martindale.
Duet, Flow on, thou shining River.
Recitation, The Leper, John Kyle.
Do The Quarrel, Juanita Gibson.
Pianoforte Duet, The Fairy Queen.
Recitation, The Song of the Shirt, Enriquetta Barton.
Pianoforte Solo, Les Gouttes de Rosee.
Song, Down the Stream.

Special praise ought to be given for the recitation of the "Leper" by master John Kyle, and the song of the "Shirt" by Miss Enriqueta Barton.

The Revd. Dr. Smith then said that it was a great pleasure for him to be there, and to see so many bright faces. He had known nearly all their parents. He considered it a public duty to express his and their gratitude to Mr. Connacher and Miss Dale for their labours. "In them" he said, you possess a great privilege. Such teachers you and your parents cannot value too highly, nor can you do too much to strengthen their hands. We differ in many points, but I am sure we are all agreed that in Mr. Connacher and Miss Dale you have teachers the like of whom cannot be found in this country, and no one will have a larger place in your hearts by and bye, when you realize the labour and patience they have shewn in training yous than they will, and now I am sure you will join me in three hearty cheers for their continued succes and happiness." (Great cheering.)

Mr. Mohr Bell, the Chairman of the Committee of gentlemen, who so ungrudgingly give their valuable time to the management of this Institution, then thanked the visitors for their presence. He regretted the want of accommodation; but the school had so increased that next year larger premises for the examination must be looked for. He congratulated them on what they had seen, a real examination and not an exhibition, and he said that for his part he would have liked to have been in the place of some of the boys.

Rev. J W Fleming then pronounced the Benediction. We understand that the school reassembles on February 3rd.

THE "GRANO MALO."

Our native colleagues have at last taken up the important question of the "grano malo" disease which makes such havoc in the herds of the north and west of Buenos Aires, in Santa Fé and in Entre Rios, and it is to be hoped that their remarks will carry sufficient weight to lead to the adoption of some prophylactic measures that may diminish the yearly losses of our cattle-men. This dreadful disease has been known in the country for many years, but its intensity varies considerably, and its spread and prevention are still a great puzzle to farmers. Its chief laboratory, we may say, is in the province of Entre Rios where it constantly rages. Its action is so rapid that animals attacked die in a few hours. The province of Santa Fé is not free from this plague, but it is less severe than in Entre Rios. In the province of Buenos Aires the "grano malo" only affects the northern and western districts, those of the south being comparatively free from the disease. There have been seasons when farmers in this province lost very heavily, the disease being very contagious and spreading very rapidly.

Increased attention has been paid to the ravages of the "grano malo" of late, as some of our leading breeders have lost some fine blood-stock through the disease. Imported animals had escaped the contagion for many years, but now that they are succumbing both in this province and in Entre Rios it is high time to call the attention of the Government to the gravity of the case, through the columns of the press, and ventilate the matter as much as possible.

One of the most recent cases of "grano malo," affecting imported cattle, happened this month at Mr. Frias's great establishment. One of his finest bulls, a splendid animal that had carried off a dozen first-prizes in England and cost Mr Frias several thousand guineas, was attacked one morning by splenic apoplexy, a form of "grano malo", and carried off at noon. The disease spread in the stalls and two more fine animals succumbed; its rapid progress was arrested by a well-known veterinary surgeon, who cleared the stalls, disinfected and fumigated the whole establishment and thereby saved all the other animals. It is a serious matter to see a disease of this kind carry off in two days three animals that represent the value of several "rodeos" of "criollo" stock, and it is no wonder if farmers are complaining through the columns of the press of the neglect and indifference of the local Governments. Some party called attention to the matter years ago, and Messrs Nield & Co. actually brought out a veterinary surgeon and entered into correspondence with the celebrated Mr. Pasteur on the subject. A committee "ad hoc" was appointed by the Buenos Ayres Government, but so far it has failed to adopt any measures to prevent the spread of the disease. After the failure of the first attempt, Messrs Nield continued their efforts, brought out another veterinary surgeon, connected with Mr. Pasteur, but the final results of these studies have not yet been published. Meantime cattle are dying by hundreds, and the finest stock in the country is succumbing to a disease that in all probability can be prevented by timely inoculation.

The "grano malo" is a microbe and its affinity or analogy with carbuncle is so great that scientific men think that they are one and the same disease. Mr. Pasteur has found the prophylactic virus against carbuncle, which although supposed to be of the same ilk as "grano malo" is far more malignant. At all events the virus of the carbuncle, prepared by Pasteur, might be tried on animals in the Plate, surrounded by all such precautionary measures rendered necessary to prevent the introduction of a new disease.

After dwelling at length on the fatal effects of "grano malo" on cattle, it would be philantrophic to call attention to the fact that man is not free from the contagion. The men who skin the diseased carcasses often catch the disease which is very malignant although it appears under a different form. And this contagion is far more prevalent than people believe; mosquitoes even carry the virus from the animal to man. If the Government do not care about the animals, let it at least study the matter for the sake of the inhabitants. We are promised an important paper on this subject by a leading veterinary surgeon, and his remarks will be read with interest, as they will probably throw some new light on the matter.

The Southern, indeed all the camps at every point of the compass, have not been in such magnificent condition for years. They look like "alfalfares." This means lots of fat beefsteaks and mutton chops for months to come.

Two more Italian explorers have arrived. They intend to expose themselves to being eaten alive by the ferocious insects of the Chaco and Misiones. It is curious what some people consider pleasure.

Fashionable advices from Montevideo report that place most monstrously dull. Only half a dozen Buenos Aires families there, and no fun or amusement of any kind going on. Not a soul in the streets, except soldiers, and the Argentines there have determined to come back to dear, dirty Buenos Aires before New Year's Day.

The works to make Paseo Colon presentable will commence early in the New Year. House property along there ought to be grand buying.

The storm destroyed half the fruit in every "monte" in the camp, and there won't be much peach brandy made this year.

ROSARIO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

December 18th.

It appears that that coy little maiden, the "Oeste Santafecino Railway," has been wooed by no less than three pretenders to her hand. At first the sprightly youth, the "Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway," appeared to be making headway in her favor, and the STANDARD published a statement that the conjugal settlements had been drawn up between the parties. Shortly afterwards the same journal published the bans of marriage between the lady and the "Central Argentine," with the information that the trousseau had been ordered from Worth; but Miss "Oeste Santafecino" must be a confirmed coquette, notwithstanding her apparent reserve, for now it is confidently stated that the damsel has thrown herself into the arms of that "gallardo mozo," the "Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway." The reasons the maiden gives for her decision are various, and their cogency must be acknowledged. The "Buenos Ayres and Rosario" is too young and inexperienced, and would probably squander her dower in speculation in land property in the city of Sunchales. She confesses he is a handsome fellow, but his vehemence frightens her modest instincts. As for the "Central Argentine," her friends would never consent to her union with such an ancient old fogy as that, with not a bit of go in him; and, moreover, by all accounts, she had reason to fear he would stint her in bonnets and market money. And, besides, the maiden frankly avers she detests the very name of English-men; if she had her will they would all be turned neck and crop out of the country; that her love would naturally be given to some handsome Castilian "chulo," but there are none in the country, so she gives her lily hand to the "Buenos Ayres and Pacific," not only because he is good-looking, rich and liberal, but because he is a Chileno, and the Chilenos, after the "chulos," make the best husbands in the world.

Seriously, if it be true that the Messrs. Clark have bought the "Oeste Santafecino" line it is a great stroke of policy. By extending it to Picaso and forming a junction with their Pacific line at that point, they not only command the whole of the traffic of the Andine Provinces with Rosario, to the complete annihilation of the National line between Villa Maria and Villa Mercedes, but they will be able to compete with the "Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway" as a rival line. An extension of the "Pacific," the present "Oeste Santafecino," carried on to Picaso, will be quite independent of all other lines coming to Rosario. I should have thought that the "Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway" would have secured this short line to Candelaria, if it had only been for the purpose of keeping it out of the hands of a rival company. As for the "Central Argentino," I do not see how this company would have been benefitted by the possession of the Santafecino line. It would simply have continued to be a "white elephant."

The manufacturers of the United States owe a debt of gratitude to Messrs. Blyth Le Bas, and Co., of Rosario. If it is true, that within the last decade the introduction of American goods into the market has notably augmented, particularly in B. Ayres, there has never been such a determined effort made to popularise American manufactures as the one now made by Messrs. Blyth, Le Bas and Co. The theatre, known as the "Opera," situated in the very centre of the town, was bought by Mr. Blyth a year or so ago, and since that time the work has been going on to transform it into a vast show room, which is certainly without an equal on the Southern Continent. Regardless of expense, the owners fitted up this enormous *locale* with one object in view, to place before the public, in an attractive way, the various useful, beautiful, ingenious, graceful and economical objects in the manufacture of which the North Americans are unrivalled. Hitherto these various objects, when they have come to the country, have been lost to view in the midst of English, French and German merchandize. Rosario has the honor, and Messrs. Blyth, Le Bas and Co. the credit and enterprise, of the establishment of the first depot, where in one spacious locality, in tempting order, are agglomerated the evidences of the inventive genius of the Great Republic.

The opening of the magnificent Show Rooms, notwithstanding a rainy night, was crowded with admiring visitors. Three enormous plate-glass windows and a large plate-glass door, showed the interior to the crowds outside. Down the centre of the hall, extending apparently into space, were the different kinds of machinery and carriages, an imposing sight; along with these were to be seen the many American clever appliances for the kitchen and the household generally of a family. Here were piles of travelling trunks, valises, portmanteaus, iron safes, furniture, chairs of all conceivable form and substance, saddlery and harness, all glowing with that beautiful finish which the North Americans were the first to introduce into manufactures, with the aphorism—"There is no reason why a useful article should not be beautiful as well."

Spacious staircases of wood and marble lead to the broad galleries where on tables, show cases and walls there is a bewildering display of minor manufacture, pictures and "objets de vertu." Of clocks alone there must be at least fifty different varieties. Plate, Electric and gold rolled goods of every description, dazzled the eyes. Elegant "argenterie" attracted the ladies, amongst which is the new style of ornaments covered with plates of pure gold, durable and comparatively cheap. I do not pretend, however, to make an inventory of the contents of the great show rooms. It would be turning my letter into an advertisement, which is not at all my object. I look at the enterprise of Messrs Blyth LeBas & Co. as a very important commercial experiment, for I believe the country will be benefitted by the popularising of the many thousands of objects of American manufacture that are unknown here. We all acknowledge the wonderful inventive genius of the N. Americans. As I have said they were the first to introduce the elements of grace and beauty into the commonest article. A coalscuttle is turned into an elegant object of art. It is impossible not to concede that in the most of American manufactures while the English conscientiously turn out solid strong and legitimate work, and the Germans flimsy gaudy and cheap work, the inventive scions of the Anglo Saxon race turn out goods intrinsically as good as the English, and as cheap as the German, and have added an attractiveness to them wanting in most of the manufactures of other nations.

W. P.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

December 12th, 1885.

The departure of Baron Holleben, German Minister, was the event of the day. H. E. was accompanied to the Mole by a whole host of friends and most of the Foreign Ministers. The Argentine Minister to Austria (Dr. Cané) also left, and was attended by a large number of friends. In fact it was in every sense a mole-head day.

We hear that Mr. Barker, secretary of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway, is on his way out to the Plate, and accompanied by Mrs. Barker, who is now quite recovered.

Mr. Rossignol, formerly shipbroker in this market, and Mr. John O'Connor, saladerista, Uruguay, are also shortly expected out.

Mr Freund, C.E., will shortly proceed to Paraguay to survey the large tracts of land recently bought up there by parties from B. Ayres. It was conditioned in the purchase that a surveyor from Buenos Ayres should be allowed to measure these lands without taking out any diploma in Paraguay.

An American merchant has favored us with the following, which shows the gigantic growth of our hide exports to the States; shipment of dry hides and kips from River Plate to United States from Fov. 1st 1885 to Dec. 1885 **403,897**.

The following sales of National land have been effected:—

Section VII, lot No. 14 of fraction C, composed of four kilometrical square leagues. Price 6,000 m/n per league. Buyers, Messrs Adrian & Rodolfo Sourel.

Sect. VIII, two kilometrical square leagues, situated in the middle of lot No. 18 of fraction C. Buyer, Mr Rafael Hernandez. Price 5,000 m/n per league.

The recent storm was felt with more or less violence along our Southern Coast. At Bahia Blanca it did great damage. In the port itself little or no casualties were reported, but in the town several houses were blown down. One poor family were nearly buried in the ruins. The mother has been an invalid for the past eight months, her two children are aged 12 years and 4 months. To make matters worse, her husband was absent when the catastrophe occurred. The wind got under the roof before the door could be closed and in a moment they were all buried in the ruins. After a deal of work the neighbours succeeded in extricating them. The children are badly bruised and the mother is not expected to live. Most of the telegraph posts were blown down.

December 14th, 1885

The week has opened with a falling gold market, and some of the strongest people in the market are selling out their gold, as the scarcity of paper is already so much felt that if the delivery of gold at the end of the month is heavy there will be no paper in the market to pay for it. Many people judge the attitude of the market by the character and position of the sellers. Those who sell now are known to have the gold and also known to have the very freshest and best advices from London and Paris. Their brokers are well known on 'Change, and when it is seen that one broker alone sells within the last few days between cash and for end of month over one million pats the conviction becomes general that the market is on the eve of a very great fall, which may be still more accentuated by deep political motives.

The notes of the Provincial Bank have now become so scarce in the market that one broker proposes to sell gold under the market rates provided the purchaser pay for same exclusively in Provincial Bank notes, a scheme which we consider impossible, however we report it merely to show those of our readers who do not frequent the Bolsa the feeling in the market. Beyond doubt, if the Provincial Bank continues its present policy of drawing in its circulation and discounting nothing, we shall have ere long a commercial crisis; already the discount brokers complain loudly, and as a great favor some first-class pagares were done by a private bank at 9 o/o, but as a rule merchants must now hold their pagarés until their "vencimientos".

Mr Holloway, from London, the representative of Messrs Cory Bros., London and Cardiff, was welcomed on 'Change. This is his first visit to B. Ayres, and he pleads to the most favorable impressions.

Buenos Ayres is at present filled to overflowing with visitors from Europe, most of whom have come out here with the intention of settling in the country. All our hotels are crammed full, but we must impress upon our friends that the very worst stand-point from which to judge or view this fine country is from the little window of a narrow room in one of our city hotels. People, to judge the country, should go out to the estancias and on the back of a good horse, on a fine morning, and galloping over magnificent camps that may be one's own for a few thousand pounds, one catches a true glimpse of the R. Plate. Hundreds have come out from Europe and gone back again, having only seen the country from the Provence or La Paix Hotel windows. The judgment of such people must necessarily be worth nothing. They arrive, leave, and live in error, and it is to the errors of such people that we owe the falling off of English influence and English enterprise in the River Plate. In the hopes that many of our visitors will plunge into the camps and see something more of the R. Plate than the pavement of Buenos Ayres, we throw out these remarks.

The sale of 1000 novillos mestizos from Don Leonardo Pereyra's estancia at $40 m/n. each is a sale worthy of note, showing the importance of breeding good cattle. These novillos are bought by the Rural Society for export in one of the frozen steamers, and we may here note that this same estanciero who gets 40 m/n for his mestizo novillos, sold on Saturday 8000 criollo novillos at 13 m/n.

To-day the saladeristas of this province began working, and as the country is full of "novillos" and the estancieros want to sell, it is thought the "faena" will be a large and a remunerative one.

The fine Italian steamer Matteo Bruzzo has arrived with 1,366 emigrants on board; never before have we had such heavy arrivals of emigrants and notwithstanding to all this labor is as dear as ever, and for "chacras" and farm concessions at the colonies, prices are positively advancing.

Mr Denner, of Esperanza colony, arrived down last week and has gone for a few days to Montevideo; he reports all the colonies thriving.

In answer to your request for information as to the anomaly of the 6 o/o Santa Fe being quoted at 77 while the 5 o/o are selling at 87, I would say that everything connected with the finance of this Province is mysterious. The policy of our Government appears to be to keep the public in ignorance of the mechanism of their administration. I think, however, the apparent anomaly can be thus explained. The loan of 7 millions, the proceeds of which went, part to pay off the Murrietta Loan, part to increase the capital of the State Bank, and part evaporated to regions unknown, has only the Government guarantee, and consequently its quotations may rise and fall according to the punctuality of the payments of interest and amortization. The reminiscences of the Murrietta Loan are not such as to inspire confidence, but I believe the Provincial Bank is charged with the service of this debt. The 5 o/o must be the Railway Loan negotiated by Dr Gonzalez, and as this is guaranteed by the splendidly paying lines, it is natural that although at a lower rate of interest, the stock should be more valuable than that with only the Government guarantee.—*W.P.*

We extract the following from Mr. Gmo. Printzensköld's, shipbroker of Rosario, important circular under date Dec. 1st, 1885:—

Exports since 1st November to date—

83,242 dry ox and cow hides
3,034 salted ox and cow hides
521 bales wool
673 bales sheepskins
151 bales hair
283 bales goatskins
80 bales sundries
3,885,945 kilos wheat
638,035 kilos maize
385,600 kilos bran
412 bars copper
154 bars tin
23 bars silver
2,375 packages silver alloy
535,375 kilos bones
94,350 kilos bone-ash
25,550 kilos horns
3,182 bales hay
9,629 kips
5,465 railway sleepers
14,696 bags flour
85 bundles goatskins
33,000 kilos canaryseed
209,200 kilos jerked beef
68 packages specie
477 bales beef
55 casks tallow
16 packages bismuth
4 cases feathers

December 15th, 1885

Advices from Venado Tuerto and Loreto, received this morning, are most favourable. The camps are in splendid condition after the fires and the rains, and the cattle this year have given a magnificent increase. The sheep look splendid, and the capones and novillos are fat. The news of the sale of the Casado Railway to the Central Argentine Railway Company is the talk of the whole country up there. We believe, however, that our friends are in error, and that this important railway will be purchased by the Rosario and Campana Company. It will be a better and more important business for that Company than even the Sunchales Extension, as it will connect Rosario with Buenos Ayres by a double link at Picassa. Due to the news of the extension of this railway, by a strong English company, from Candelaria to Venado Tuerto and thence to Picassa, the holders of lands thereabouts refuse to sell; and there can be no doubt that on the making of this extension all those rich black earth lands will be cheap at 20,000 nats. per league. We hear that the lands in Loreto belonging to Mr John Angier, of London, are about to be stocked and settled on by Mr. Guinness, son of the well-known Dublin banker.

The Prov. Bank balance-sheet will prove a surprise, since the figures show that, spite of all the noise and fuss made about the Bank restricting its emission, and the extraordinary tightness of money, the emission of the Provincial Bank stands the same as in the previous month, and the very current rumour that the Bank had withdrawn 3 millions $m/n of its notes in November turns out to be pure bosh. The matter has given rise to much comment on 'Change, and most people ask for explanation of the Bank figures. It appears to us that either the Bank collects nothing and discounts nothing, or that the "Contaduria" of the establishment is not properly understood in the market. Everyone on the Bolsa expected to see the issue of the Provincial Bank in its statement this month down to 18 millions m/n; but the balance-sheet before us gives over 21 millions. The question then which naturally presents itself is, where is all the money, and where have the Provincial Bank notes gone to, since in this market they have become even scarcer than gold Argentinos? It is possible that the Provincial Bank notes remain outside in the camp, where owing to the wool season, they are in constant and active demand. But we note the extraordinary feature of this balance-sheet, namely, that the Bank, in La Plata and its various branches only holds 2,213,248 m/n of its own notes, whilst it holds 1,130,836 of National Bank notes in the Bank here. Here then we discover that either there must be some mistake in the figures, or that in the camp and country towns of B. Ayres there are 20 millions m/n Provincial Bank notes in circulation, which would leave a balance of 1½ million notes in this city, which in the opinion of bankers is the very utmost in this market. The total amount of gold checks of the Bank out is marked at 791,603, and the total gold deposits by the public in the Bank are but 153,716 against **85,187,599** m/n in paper. These, indeed, are most eloquent figures and point to the real tone of this market outside of Bolsa circles. Of the total issue of national dollars by the Bank—29,795,050—only 6,535,478 have so far been withdrawn from circulation. The great tightness in our money market we think is attributable to other causes than those so freely assigned by the savans of the Bolsa. The fact and figures stand, and the sequence is that the country and its trade, population and production are growing so fast that what six months ago was a superabundant supply is to-day far short of the legitimate demands of business. Three months ago everyone said there was far too much paper in the market; to-day, notwithstanding the increased issue of the National Bank, the complaint is the other way. Meanwhile the Bank balance-sheet shows that the Directors are innocent of the charge made against them of tightening the market by withdrawing last month 3 millions of their notes. The market grows but the Bank stands still.

Advices from the camps report the late rains as having done more harm than good, most of the estancieros, who had shorn their lambs losing heavily. On the other hand the chacreros are in the best of spirits, and hope to make up in their wheat and maize crops what they have lost in lino. From the colonies in Santa Fé advices are very favorable, and though the rains completely stopped the harvest for the time, and even caused some loss, yet the farmers look forward to a good year, and expect full crops both in wheat and flax. The wheat crop has done much better on virgin soil, than in ground sown with wheat last year, the crop on the former being large and full while on the latter it is scanty and poor and will not give half the yield. The number of some squares under wheat, lino, maní, and alfalfa in the San Xavier and San José colonies reaches the high figure of 169,529 and is classed as follows: Wheat 87,867, flax 67,016, mani 9734, alfalfa 2655, various 2,357.

Letters from France state that a new steamship company is being formed to work in the frozen meat trade. The company is being got up in Paris and will be entirely French.

Mr. P A Freund starts to-day for Paraguay to measure 50 square leagues of land bought by some merchants in this city. We hope Mr. Freund, on his return, will give us his impressions and what he thinks of the camp. Perhaps there is not another man in Buenos Ayres to-day who knows more about both inside and outside camp than this hard working surveyor.

Advices from Biedma report great progress down there. The Spaniards have formed a new club, and in one of the Spanish papers published in this city the newly arrived Spaniards are all invited to go to Biedma and the Rio Negro, and settle down there, as the chosen spot in this Republic for the agricultural emigrant. Governor Winter has applied to the Government to have the entrance to the Rio Negro buoyed; a most difficult job, as when the sea is high on the bar, all the buoys would be washed away, and the bar seems to be filling up every year. In the event of the Nat. Engineers finding it impossible to buoy the mouth of the river and to dredge the bar, it is probable that San Blas will declared the real port of entry; it is beyond doubt the finest Argentine harbor on the whole coast, and, although in the Province of Buenos Aires, Governor Winter holds jurisdiction there. Many parties have arrived at Patagones and Biedma from Buenos Aires, with a view to purchase lands in the valley and on the river, but good lands facing the river are scarce and dear and not to be had.

December 16th. 1885

All the saladeristas are now beginning to work, and the best business this season will be in this province, where the saladeristas buy in paper and sell in gold. It is really a pity that some of the Uruguay men have not started working down here. The Mocoreta saladero is killing, ditto Concordia, ditto Pineyrua, Sta. Maria, and Lebaros. The saladeros in Buenos Ayres, no matter how active their killing, will be unable to kill all the 'novillos' for sale on the 'estancias'.

Mr Walthorp, of La Plata, was welcomed on 'Change; he says that the port works for 'cabotaje' will be ready in April, and for ultramar ships in two years.

Mr Hawkshaw will leave on Saturday for Montevideo where he will stop for 10 days to have a run out to see the route of Mr Jeffries's new railway to the Brazilian frontier, one of the most important enterprises in the Plate.

Mr Cooper, of Montevideo, was welcomed on 'Change; also Mr Bridger who has arrived up from his Guamini estancia.

Mr F Pomez, who has arrived back from Europe, was welcomed on 'Change; he has again assumed the management of his well-known house in this market.

The surveys of the 5 Sect. of this Province, between the Colorado and Rio Negro, are at last finished and passed from the Engineers' Department to the Minister of Interior. Many parties who own land down there will be glad to hear this.

The sale of 2½ leagues of land, close to Venado Tuerto and Mr. Drabble's estancia, is reported at 20,000m/n per league.

It is anounced on 'Change that the Western Railway is about to extend its Pergamino branch to Villa Colon, and that the surveys will be commenced. This speaks well for the Provincial Government and the Western Railway board.

Export of wool from 1st October to 15th December:—

	1884	1885
	Bales.	Bales.
France	20,499	12,660
Belgium	5,275	8,408
England	1,550	993
Germany	4,843	1,505
Italy	575	1,703
For order	..	..
U. States	15	183
Spain	..	..
Portugal	..	..
Brazil	..	44
	31,757	25,495

Sheepskins from 1st June to 15th Dec.:—

	1884	1885
	Bales.	Bales.
France	18,339	29,440
Belgium	3,429	3,366
England	2,529	5,440
U. States	498	104
Italy	83	1,964
Germany	498	408
Spain	..	29
Order	..	169
	24,958	40,920

Exports of hair from 1st June to 15th Dec.:

	1884	1885
	Bales.	Bales.
France	290	265
Belgium	390	711
England	425	108
U. States	25	415
Italy	10	33
Germany	..	..
	1,180	1,538

December, 18.

The first news on 'Change was from London announcing that 12th January is the day fixed for the launching of the Argentine loan. This corresponds with our previous advices, namely, that at the end of the year, it is not usual in the London market to bring out a new loan.

The full news about the launching of the loan was given in the *Diario*. Messrs Baring Bros and J S Morgan & Co. launch it in London and contemporaneously it will be offered in Paris by the Banque de Paris et Pays Bas, and the Comptoir d'Escompte; the subscription lists will be opened on 12th and closed on 15th January.

The Provincial Bank opened its list to day for exchange for mail of 20th; the rates are—

On Paris—3.53
Italy—3.54
London—33½.

The National Bank draws at the same rates.

Notwithstanding this notice, which was known to everyone on 'Change, some of the principal exchange brokers report takers of exchange on Paris at 5 fs. gold which does not correspond with the bank rates.

Cedulas look very blue and Series G has dropped to 80, which has astonished many of the holders, but this fall in the stock is only attributable to the tightness of money, which for the moment affects all stocks, and it is probable that this stringency will hold until after the elections in February, when the great Presidential question will be decided by the election of the new deputies. To-morrow, they say, the great coalition meeting of the three candidates, Rocha, Irigoyen and Gorostiaga, will take place, and it is surmised that perhaps a coalition candidate will then be put forward, but the impression is gaining ground in the market that Juarez Celman will be the future President, spite of any opposition that is made, owing to the great majority which he holds in the Interior and Upper Provinces. That the Presidential question affects the money market none can for a moment doubt. It will be decided on the first Sunday in February, and then it is thought money will rule easier.

Nat. Bank shares although considered the very best buying in the market, rule weak, owing to the tightness of money, but at present prices they look a capital investment, as in March they will pay 8 per cent for the closing half-year of 1885, and in 1886, they will pay 20 p. cent dividend in ¼ dividends at the rate of 1 per cent a month and the balance at the end of the year. If money were easier the shares would not be had at their present low prices. The certificates are also very weak and few buyers.

Mr Frank Vincent, a distinguished American traveller who is at present on a visit to the Plate, was welcomed on his return from Paraguay and Misiones. He went over much of Paraguay, thence to Posadas, thence to Santo Tomé, and then came down the river and visited Concordia and Fray Bentos. Mr Vincent is a graduate of Yale and the author of "The Land of the White Elephant." In six years he travelled 165,000 miles. He was the first to make America acquainted with Cambodia (India), and he was decorated with gold medals by the Kings of Siam, Cambodia and Burmah. Nearly all the Geographical Societies of Europe have made him honorary member. Mr Vincent is indeed a born traveller, and we look forward with deep interest to his new book on the River Plate.

Salta and San Juan, so long celebrated for their large bullocks, in fact the largest in the Argentine Republic, are fast giving way before the Durham and Hereford blood. Both these breeds have now come to the fore, and their progeny completely eclipse to-day both in size and weight the once famed criollo breed. In the Province of Salta a bullock weighing 15 quintals was put forward as the largest animal in the country, but Mr H O Yarrow, manager of Mr P Krell's estancia in Cañada de Gomez, has corrected this erroneous statement and declares that five cows which he picked out of a rodeo of 800 and which were sent to the Mendoza Exhibition were all heavier than this Salta bullock. One of these cows sold in Cordoba weighed 62 @, and two others weighed at the Exhibition gave 65 @ 5 lb, and 69 @ 11 lb respectively. When our estancieros can fill up the frozen meat steamers with such fine animals as the above neither "curso forzoso" nor Mr Brabo will have much to do or say about the country's pecuniary difficulties.

Telegrams from San Nicolas announce the falling in of the Mole up there yesterday. Little by little the water undermined the earthworks, until it reached the supporters, and these having no foundation the whole concern suddenly collapsed. One hundred metres of the mole and 5,000 of the earthworks are completely destroyed. Fortunately there are no accidents to deplore, and the steamer Proveedor had only left the mole about twenty minutes before it occurred. We congratulate the Captain on his narrow escape.

Mr L Gonzales received telegrams from London yesterday, advising him that the emission for the prolongation of the Santafecino Railway was satisfactorily arranged. Mr A Hume is at present with Mr Gonzales arranging about the prolongations of the Central Norte, the concession for which he obtained this year from Congress. The moment those are concluded Mr Gonzales intends applying for a third concession, which will run in a northerly direction, opening up some very rich territory.

We have received further particulars respecting the derrumbe of the S. Nicolas Mole, which was almost completed. About 20 yards gave way. The breadth of the mole at the spot was 20 yards. By a providential occurrence the families on board the Proveedor escaped an almost certain death. The Captain, about ten minutes before the catastrophe took place, ordered the moorings to be loosened and the steamer made for the middle of the river. Nevertheless the sudden rising and agitation of the waters inflicted some injuries on the hull.

The special committee of the Centro Industrial Argentino met last night to consider the project presented by four of its members for the organization of a National Exhibition, with a view to exhibit and classify the articles of home manufacture, and principal staples of export, which are to be sent to the Paris Universal Exhibition for 1889. After a "canje de ideas", on general topics, it was decided to publish the project in question and convene another meeting for the 29th, for the purpose of discussing and finally sanctioning the project. The Committee is organized as follows: Chairman, M Meliton Panslo; Vice, Engineer William White; Secretary, Thomas Santa Coloma; Pro-Secretary, J Gomez.

December 19th, 1885

Everything in the market gives way in price under the pressure of tight money, save gold. It is clear now that to bring gold down much lower by restricting the currency the whole market must give way. High gold means high prices and abundant money market, whilst low gold means a break in everything. The Cedula market may be said to have collapsed, and the break in this once favourite stock is due not so much to any want of confidence in the security as to the necessities of the market, which compels holders to realize. Cedulas of almost every Series were offered to-day, and the tighter the money gets the more this stock comes on the market.

Exchange is reported scarce and falling. Two of our private banks have had to take pretty freely to cover their bills drawn over the counter; and the result is that the drawing houses have filled their lists and still there are takers. It being now at the close of the year, the remittances to Europe are somewhat over the average, and we have yet to learn the amounts drawn by the two State Banks.

Some papers received by the mail from Germany have severe articles on the estancieros of the R. Plate censuring them for not subscribing themselves for the Argentine loan instead of sending it over to Europe where no property holder ever makes 30 to 40 o/o as the estancieros of the R. Plate. There is certainly some room for the remark.

The Provincial Bank Board has applied to the National Government for payment of 2,400,000 m/n amount advanced by the Bank to the Government to pay for the expropriation of the Riachuelo Works.

The sale of the Casado Railway concession is again spoken of in the market as about to be concluded. The business is one of the very greatest importance, and if the Central Argentine miss this chance everything that Mr Krell writes may be accepted as fact against the present board.

The mole was crowded this evening; the Chilian Minister, also Mr Hawkshaw, Mr Christopheren, Llavallol and others. The Olimpo took down to-night crowds of passengers, all the Jefes and their families summoned by President Santos to Montevideo.

Complaints are very general regarding the bad state of the Western Railway line near Moreno, and many passengers state that an accident may happen one any day. The Western Railway has always enjoyed the reputation of being the best laid down and best kept line in the Republic, and we must confess this is the first complaint we have heard about it being in so dangerous a condition. We call the attention of the Directors to the fact.

The following important decision has just been given by the Arbitration Court, composed of Drs. Legarza, Fernandez and Solar. It appears a certain Pascual Leguizamon, who died some four years ago, sold before his death some camp to a daughter for the sum of 7000 nats. The heirs have now come forward and petitioned the court to annul the sale as illegal according to the Civil Code. Don Jose Leguizamon, who appeared for the heirs, clearly proved his case and the sale has been declared null and void. The real value of the property was proved to be 30,000 nats.

The steamer Montevideo, which went aground some 6 or 7 days ago, is considered as completely lost. She had on board 1500 bags of maize. The steamer Rio Gualeguay is also aground, but there are still hopes of saving her. The steamer Phœnix, 13 tons register, has been bought by Mr Lucas Gonzales for the sum of 9000 nats.

Our friends in Liverpool are at last beginning to pay more attention to the River Plate trade, and in a letter received by the mail from one of the leading Liverpool shipping firms, our friend says:—"We are becoming alive to the importance of your country and we trust that before many years are about the port of B. Ayres will rival that of London, Liverpool or New York". Now, if we wrote this, we should be prepared for all sorts of abuse on the old charge of editorial enthusiasm, but here we have more than ever we printed written, and not by an Argentine but by one of the first shipping merchants of Liverpool, whose views so entirely correspond with our own that we suspect some of the firm know more of this country than the average Liverpool shipping merchant.

Dr Gonnet, Provincial Minister of Public Works, is at present preparing a project which will be laid before the Legislature next week. Dr Gonnet proposes to grant a guarantee of 6 o/o to any company with a capital of ten million dollars started in the Province with the object of preserving and shipping frozen meat. Estancieros will be glad to hear this, but at the same time the project is just three years too late, as the frozen meat trade can now take care of itself. It will, no doubt, give an impetus to the trade, and this at the present means a great deal.

Later particulars than have already been published regarding the purchase of the Ribes Line of Steamers by the Platense have just come to hand. It appears the French Company did everything in their power to arrange the matter, but Mr Ribes would not come to anything like a reasonable settlement. The shareholders of the French line then called a meeting and unanimously agreed to liquidate the company, which was paramount to handing the entire traffic over to the Mensagerias Fluviales. However, owing to some arrangements made at home, this idea has been abandoned and the company, we believe, will become an English one instead of French. If this is fact, Mr Ribes will have a much stronger competition than he ever had before, and time will tell whether he will be able to charge the public any price that may suit his own convenience.

Messrs Andrew & Labró made a contract when the flax crop promised so well to deliver 4,000,000 @, which would give them about as big a commission as ever fell to the lot of a broker, viz 70.000 m/n. But owing to its failure the contract has fallen through, as it is simply an impossibility to deliver such a quantity. The news from France about flax is anything but encouraging, the price having fallen a franc per arroba.

December 21st, 1885

Discounts still extremely difficult and no change in quotations. National Treasury Bills are quoted at 12 o/o. In exchange there was nothing done, and very little will be passed until the sailing of the next steamer, a week away yet.

The general feeling in the gold market is that prices will fall 3 or 4 o/o yet before the end of the month, owing to the increased stringency in the money market. The State Banks are drawing exchange in paper, which withdraws paper from the market. They are, moreover, very quietly taking in gold, which throws gold on the market and they don't discount. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that gold gives way, and many expect to see it at 138 before the end of the month.

Dr. Galvez, Minister of Santa Fé, left this afternoon, and was accompanied to the Central station by a large crowd of friends. His visit to this city has been productive of much good, and the news published by some of our colleagues of political troubles up there are pure 'bolas'. Santa Fé lands are in demand, and most of the land brokers have orders to buy. It is probable that shortly we shall be able to announce an important sale.

Mr. John Browne, estanciero Lujan, was [illegible]; he reports the railway engineers surveying the new line of railway for the Pacific company close to his camp. He says the new line will leave Mr. Ham's estancia to the left, and come into town by San Martin. This new branch is the line that is to bring the Pacific Railway into the city from its present starting point at Mercedes.

They say that in a few days the rails will be finished to Mercedes, San Luis, and then the locomotive will run through from Mercedes, Buenos Aires, to Mercedes, San Luis. Estancieros and others complain of the monstrous delay in opening this line to Picasso. Estancieros thereabout have to send their wools in by Pergamino, 30 leagues by bullock cart, when, if the Picasso station was open, they would not have to cart their wool 5 leagues.

The well-known firm of F Schwartz & Co. has been changed into a joint stock company, capital one million nats. Mr F Schwartz President, Mr M Schwartz Secretary, and Mr Myles Treasurer; all the shares are placed, and the business will be carried on by the same partners as before.

Mr Thos Kincaid, of Rio Negro, arrived to-day and was welcomed on 'Change; he reports tremendous fall of locusts in and about Patagones and extending about 5 leagues up the valley. Mr Bronsted C.E., has also arrived. It rained tremendously down there, and Mr Sanchez, Manager of Provincial Bank, was almost drowned and the new church nearly fell in.

The wool market this morning ruled dull and melancholy slow, and consignees complain of the fall in gold. Some parties are depositing their wools determined to wait until gold rises.

The flax and wheat farmers of Santa Fe, according to latest advices, will not have as good a year as they expected. The yield, up to the present, has not come near the quantity they expected to harvest. To make matters worse, the latest telegrams from Europe report both above cereals down in price, partly owing to the large arrivals from India, where the crop surpassed all expectations.

The lawsuit between the agents of the steamers Garrick and Alnwick Castle has not yet been decided, though up to the present it has been given against the latter in every case. The cause of the lawsuit was the colliding of the steamers at the port of Rosario last June. According to the evidence given, the Alnwick Castle was alone to blame. The case now goes before the Federal Judge, the damages claimed being over £10,000 stg.

December 22nd, 1885

The absorbing topic of the day is the grand political conciliation. It is reported that General Mitre, who was named to visit Dr Juarez in person, has named Mr Juan Agustin Garcia as delegate to go up in his place. Dr Irigoyen visited General Roca last night and had a long conversation on the subject. The General declares he will stick to the resolution he made and will not meddle or interfere in the matter. Most people are of opinion that Juarez Celman will not resign, and if that is his determination then it is probable a new opposition candidate will be named by the coalition party.

It is stated that in a few days the Mortgage Bank will issue its two new Series H and I. The former will be for 2,500,000 issued in La Plata and with the object to help the Government employees to build their own houses. The latter will be for 20,000,000 8 per cent and will be issued here.

In Bragado 245 squares of camp have been sold at 26 nats the square. Buyer Mr M. Albizu, and a 'chacra' wired-in, measuring 224 squares has also been sold for 15,000 nats. Buyer, Sra Rosa B de Salinas.

Mr. Lavarello, the well-known real-estate broker, was welcomed on 'Change on his return from San Rafael, Santa Fe. He visited the colonies and travelled on the colonies railway which pleased him much. Never before in his life did he see so much land under cereals as in this memorable trip. For 20 or 30 leagues he travelled through unbroken wheat and maize fields. All the colonists are contented and doing well. He visited Sunchales and says the whole district there will soon be one vast colony; the people are taking up concessions in every direction, and there is not a spot in all Santa Fe that promises a greater future than Sunchales, which will very soon be reached by railway.

The sale of 14 leagues of camp in the Rio Cuarto district and on the Pacific line of railway is reported for 6500 $m/n per league; brokers M. S. Costa and Mr Dunzelman. All the lands out in that district are coming into good demand.

Another great sale of land in South Barracas, two squares of land, owned by Madame Escribano de Bouchu, sold to the Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway Company for 137,948 $m/n, which shows the great value property down there has taken.

The sale of half league of good land in the Loberia is reported at 21,400 m/n, also 4 leagues of good land, Partido Bolivar, for 18,900 m/n per league.

December 23rd, 1885

The National Bank intends increasing its issue in the branches with 6,000,000 Nats. This undoubtedly is a move in the right direction, and every cent of it will be well employed in furthering our rural industries. The sheepfarmer is the best debtor the bank could have.

Messrs Gibson brothers are at present busily engaged in stocking their new estancia La Tomasa, in Ajó, with Lincoln sheep. Last winter several large flocks were brought up from their estancia in Ajo, for this estancia, and last week 8,000 more arrived, all well. The value of this stock is estimated at 80,000 Nats. Messrs Gibson have always been celebrated for their fine breed of sheep, no one else in the South coming near them regarding quality and fine wool.

One of the special features of the wool market this month is the presence of North American buyers at the Plazas. Our American cousins must have bought at least ten thousand bales of wool since the beginning of the month, and there is quite a speculation in this regard. If may be that the American Government abolish the present protective duty on wool. This activity in the North American circle forms a contrast with the dull state of affairs otherwise; large quantities are going to deposit, and buyers and sellers, artistas and consignatarios, shippers and sheepfarmers look glum.

Messrs W Samson & Co. have sent in a petition asking for packet privileges for the English steamer Sir William Armstrong, which will run between here and Europe. By all means let them have it, the more the better.

The splendid property Calle Piedad, between Florida and San Martin, formerly the *Standard* Court, belonging to Sr. Cano, is at present in the hands of the masons. When built, it will be one of the finest houses in town and is expected to give a rent of 3,000 m/n per month. The building will cost 300,000 m/n, and will not be finished for over two years. The Jockey Club have already engaged the upper stories as their new home.

Messrs Lanois, Schwartz, Prat, Gerdoi, and Benedit, all belonging to the Club Industrial, visited on invitation the splendid workshops of the Lloyd Argentino situated at the mouth of the Riachuelo. They are the finest in the R. Plate and are a credit to the company. The works comprise three large departments at present, but owing to want of room two more are being added on. In one of the workshops there is a splendid hydraulic hammer, weighing a ton and a half, which can give a blow equivalent to between 15 and 25 tons. A magnificent crane for raising boilers out of steamers will shortly be put up, with a capacity for lifting 40 tons, the largest in the country. The above gentlemen were completely astonished and could not believe we had such a fine establishment in the country. It is well worth visiting.

December 24th, 1885

Messrs. Gowland and Hugh Brown have at last sold their land adjoining the Chacarita Cemetery, to the Municipality, 20 squares for 35,356 m/n. We suspect this is the very land where years ago the judges ordered the troops of the line to defend against the then Municipality that attempted to trespass on the property.

The Provincial Government project to grant a 6 per cent guarantee to all meat freezing companies started in this province, is pronounced by all, as the most flagrant attempt on the part of the La Plata Government, to ruin the sheep-farming business of the whole province, by creating a tax on sheep. We have not room now to deal fully with this subject, nor yet to publish all that is said on 'Change against this infamous measure, but we can assure Governor D'Amico that he never attempted a more unpopular act, and that the weight of public opinion is so pronounced against it that there is not the slightest chance of its being passed. To put a tax, no matter how insignificant, on sheep at a moment when Australians and New Zealanders are coming to settle amongst us, is to level the smiling province of B. Ayres to the rank of Cordoba or Entre Rios. People will understand the trickery of the measure that proposes to protect the sheep industry by taxing it, and the Government people of La Plata in proposing such a measure must imagine the sheep-farmers and estancieros a mere pack of fools. The great inducement to men of capital to invest in sheep farming in this province was that it is a free industry, and that there is no tax on stock, but if the present bill be passed, sheep-farmers will have the "teniente" "alcaldes" setting the flocks in the "corrales" before the owners' eyes, and counting the flocks in order to levy the tax. We trust that the estancieros with the Rural Society at their head will present a bold front against this iniquitous measure, and we return our best thanks to our talented colleague *La Pampa*, for its able article on the subject in this morning's issue.

Mr Bowen, railway contractor, has left for Europe in the Italian steamer to perfect the sale and transfer of the Tramway, and will return to the R. Plate in a few months to follow up his lawsuit against the Government of B. Ayres for the concession to the Grand Central B. Ayres Railway. Respecting this long pending railway concession we may summarise the facts. The Camara de Diputados approved the contract on August 9th, 1884, and the Senate approved it February 24th, 1885. On February 26th Governor D'Amico returned the law to the Camaras, with a message asking them to provide him with means to pay the guarantee and 'subsanar' the disappropriation law—matters with which the concessionaires have nothing to do. This message was generally considered a veto of the project, but the question arises, can a Government veto a contract which it has previously lent its sanction, and its veto its own project, for this was its own proper project signed, sealed and delivered, and drawn out by the Escribano Mayor de Gobierno, signed by the Governor and both Ministers and by Honoré & Bowen at the instigation of the Government, nothing remaining but the sanction of the Legislative House to make it law. We received to-day a pamphlet containing all the facts of the case, which is now before the Supreme Court, where the concessionaires have brought suit against the Government for the performance of the contract.

The fine Colony Pihue, composed of 10 leagues lying in the Curumalan estate, shews tremendous progress. This colony was founded three years ago by Sr. Cabranettes with a few agricultural families. To-day there are 96 families counting 550 souls. Splendid galpones have been erected in the colony capable of storing 500,000 fanegas of wheat. 1,200 squares of wheat and 400 of maize are under cultivation this year. The potatoe crop has done best of all, giving 25,00 per cent.

Messrs Luro and Sons have just bought from Mr. Manuel Cobos 4,000 novillos for their Lujan Saladero. Price reserved.

The prolongation works of the North Western Uruguay Railway have already commenced. Mr. A Frewin has charge of the works, and has been sent out by Messrs Cutbill & Son, and Dr. Lungo the contractors. 12,000 tons of material are being shipped from London and the works are expected to be finished in 18 months.

With reference to a paragraph in yesterday's issue that Messrs. W Samson & Co. had applied for packet privileges for the steamer Sir William Armstrong, they inform us that they applied for them on the 14th of April last, but up to this date their 'solicitud' has never been despatched. Meantime the Sir William Armstrong has been here and is away, and has since been to the Cape of Good Hope and back to London, and is now in Japan. There is certainly room for improvement in the mode of granting these so called "privileges", and it would seem to be incredible that it should be necessary to go through the following tramites and obtain signatures of Cabinet Ministers to a document which, if in England would be despatched by a subordinate official of the Custom House in a quarter of an hour. A solicitud has first to be presented at the "mesa de entradas" at the bureau of the Minister of War and Marine, from there it goes by and by to the Prefectura Maritima for "informes", from the Prefectura Maritima back to the War Office, from the War Office to the Office of Contribucion Directa, thence back to the War Office, thence once more to the Post Master General, and finally back to the War Office where it lies till His Excellency the Minister of War can find time to adhibit his signature. These tramites are rarely completed by the time that the steamer arrives here, therefore some more forms must be gone through to obtain "patente provisoria". A second Cabinet Minister has to be invoked, viz: the Minister of Hacienda, and after several sheets of paper have been used up, upon everyone of which there must be the "reposicion" of stamps and the sum of Six Hundred National Dollars paid, which is the main thing, the provisional certificate can generally be got after 21 days hard labour. A greater amount of trouble and circumlocution could hardly be conceived, and we feel sure the matter has only to be brought under the attention of His Excellency Don Carlos Pellegrini, the Minister of War and Marine, in order that some simpler method may be adopted. The present forms date from the time when steamers first began to ply here and they were accorded certain privileges as "packets", which would carry the correspondence. There are now swift mail packets almost daily, but notwithstanding the forms and tramites of 20 years ago have still to be gone through, and the solicitude of the steamship agent on behalf of an "outsider" has to be sent to the Post Master General for his "informe" whether the steamer has accommodation for carrying the mails of the Republic, &c., which is simply absurd.

BIRTHS

On the 10th inst, at Tigre, the wife of John Mulvany, of a daughter.

On Dec. 11th, at Calle Santa Fe 1192, the wife of August Godeffroy Esq., of a son.

On the 12th December, at 94 Avenida Alvear, the wife of Francis Humphry, of a son.

On December 12th, at Felden, Caballito, the wife of T S Boadle of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at 178 Calle Tucuman, the wife of George Butler Esq., of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at Rosario de Santa Fe, Mrs J S Hay of a daughter.

On the 14th inst, at Lomas de Zamora, the wife of Emilio Hansen, of a son.

At Calle Belgrano 1064, the wife of Robert F. Trillia, of a daughter.

On December 15th, at Montevideo, the wife of Benson A. Prichard Jr., of Bootle, near Liverpool, England, of a son.

On the 17th inst, at the Estancia Caró, Colonia, B.O., the wife of Mr Alfred Green, of a daughter.

On December 22nd, at 211 Calle Alsina, the wife of L Colbourne M D., of a son.

On the 20th December, at 610 Zeballos, the wife of George St. John, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE

On the 14th inst., at the estancia Caro, Colonia, B.O., by the Juez de Paz, and afterwards by the Rev. Dr. James Smith, Mr Charles Keen, of estancia Lincoln, to Fanny Lydia, second daughter of Mr William Petty. No cards.

DEATH

On the 13th December, at 94 Avenida Alvear, the infant son of Francis and Emily Humphry.

At the Partido 25 de Mayo, John Gorry departed this life at the age of 24, native of Kings County, Ireland. May he rest in peace.

On Dec. 22nd, at 187 Avenida Alvear, Arthur Hamilton Taylor, eldest son of W H Taylor, aged 4½ years.

On the 22nd inst., at 1064 Calle Belgrano, Beatrice, the beloved daughter of Robert and Elena Trillia, aged 16 months.

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Rivadavia y Suipacha.
Panetones á la Milanesa, Veneciana y Genovesa.
Variado surtido de Adornos para el Arbol de Navidad.
Turron de Gijona de Almendra y Avellana
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MAZAPAN DE FRUTAS
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Marrons glaces a la vanille.
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e d15 31

Dr. Leeson
Has resumed practice at 179 Maipu. Consultations at home from 1 to 3, Sundays and Holidays excepted.
14o d15 30

PLUM PUDDING
Best Sultana Raisons, Currants, Malaga Raisons, Canted Lemon, Orange and Citron Peals, Spices, Plum Pudding in tins of 1, 2, 3 lbs, tins, Cross and Blackwell. A large assortment of Fry's fancy boxes Chocolate Creams. Best Ports, Cherry Brandy, Ale and Porter. About 1000 tins of Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits, complete assortment.
Tea and Coffee Deposit
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Luis R. Scheiner
SUCURSAL
337—Piedad—337
Frente a San Miguel.
218 n26 d22

Country house and Vineyard for Sale.
Owing to the departure of the proprietor for Europe a splendid country-house will be sold cheap. It is situated half an hour's distance by train from Once de Setiembre. There are ten squares of land, of which 3 are planted with French vines, four years old. One square is planted with asparragus, and six with alfalfa. There are more than two thousand fruit-trees of the best kinds and which yield abundantly.
For more information and to negotiate apply at 17 Calle Talcahuano (altos).
Brokers will not be treated with.
1o3 dll 28

For Sale
The valuable estate known as the Colonia Dock, with the buildings thereon, consisting of dwelling houses, and barraca of a capacity of 6000 bales, this property has an area of 30,000 varas, and possesses the deepest water front known in the River La Plata, the tracks of the old Dock still exist under water and could be made available, the place is suitable for repairing shops, and will be of immense value upon the completion of the railway to Montevideo. Titles perfect.
Apply to
BENJ D. MANTON
188 Calle Libertad
Rosario de Santa Fe.
161 d7 j7

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POR
Adolfo Bullrich & Cia.
De Todas
LAS HACIENDAS
VACUNAS
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"La Larga"
De los Srs. Jose M Ortega, hijos
Partido de Pila
45,000 ovejas superiores
Mestizas Rambouillet
600 ovejas Rambouillet puras
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5500 a 6000 Cabezas
Ganado Vacuno
Con 12 o/o de Novilles
EL
Miercoles 6 de Enero
1886
Dia de Fiesta
A las 11 de la manana
Remataremos por cuenta y orden de los Srs Ortega y dinero de contado por liquidacion y tener que desalojar el campo todas las existencias del establecimiento arriba indicado a saber:—
Hacienda Lanar
Estancia majada Rambouillet 600 animales en lotes de 50 con opcion a mas.
Id id tipo a galpon 230 id 25 id id.
Id Carneros id id 26 id muy rico.
Puesto El Medio 2421 id mestizas finas.
La Loma 2370 id
El Sarten 1403 id
Puesto Chico 1168 id
San Fabian 935 id
Rodo Viejo 1504 id
Puesto Grande 1112 id
Los Mosquitos 909 id
Verano 1689 id
San Ramon 1971 id
Invierno 2168 id
La Esperanza 1704 id
San Antonio 1562 id
Las Tarquinas 1977 id
La Tapera 1465 id
Montevideo 1623 id
Loma Negra 1135 id
Primavera 2474 id
Azotea 3374 id
Otoño 2209 id
Atalaya 1857 id
El Sauco 1624 id
El Juncal 1176 id
La Tablada 1320 id
San Jose 1660 id
Laguna Viuda 813 id
Total 44639 animales al corte.
Las ovejas de este establecimiento son de clase muy superior muy pareja y de lo mejor que hay en la Provincia, rinden de 18 a 20 o/o de lana, las ovejas finas dan de 15 a 18 lb. cada una y los carneros 24 lbs.
Los Srs Ortega han tenido constante y especial cuidado en el refinamiento de sus majadas, comprando siempre carneros de lo mejor que habia y habiendonos pagado hace pocos años, 30,000 ps m/c por un carnero de la cabaña Nacional de Francia.
Hacienda Vacuna
5500 a 6000 cabezas en seis Rodeos, hacienda criolla muy especial, en magnifico estado de gordura teniendo de 15 a 16 o/o de novillada, garantiendose que hay 12 o/o largo de dos años arriba.
La venta se hara por rodeos, y si hubiera alguno muy grande, podra venderse en dos fracciones.
Tambien venderemos los corrales de ovejas y de vacas, toda la posteria de ñandubay y los utiles y demas enseres del establecimiento.
El remate se efectuara en el mismo establecimiento y la entrega se hara desde el dia siguiente al de la venta.
NOTA IMPORTANTE
Las personas que quieran asistir al remate deberan salir de Buenos Aires (Capital) el 5 de Enero tomando el tren que sale de Constitucion a las 6.20 a.m. hasta Dolores, donde llegara las 11.40 a.m. los que vengan en el tren de afuera y que llega a Dolores a la 1.53 p.m. encontraran carruages a la llegada de ambos trenes para conducirlos a la estancia, dondo seran alojados y tratados de la mejor manera.
OTRA—Si el remate no se puede concluir el dia 6 continuaremos el 7 por la mañana.
165 d17 j6

POR LOS MISMOS
EN
Belgrano
Los ricos y elegantes
Muebles
Que adornan la casa habitacion de la Señora
Viuda de Newland
EN LA CIUDAD DE
BELGRANO
Cerrito Num. 4
ESQUINA a MORENO
El Domingo 27 del cor.
Al las 12 del dia
Venderemos a la mas alta postura y diuero de contado todos los muebles que adornan la casa habitacion de la Sra Viuda de Newland en Belgrano y cuyo detalle en parte es como sigue:
SALA—Un juego ingles de casimir 9 piezas, 2 galerias con cortinado, un rico piano aleman, una mesa de centro, un etayere, una biblioteca de caoba un espejo chimenea, cuadros de adorno, una araña de 3 luces, alfombrado de Bruselas, cortinas etc.
ANTE—SALA—Un juego de 3 piezas marroquin, una mesa de centro, 1 armario, 1 araña dos luces, 1 galeria cortinado, alfombrado de Bruselas, etc.
DORMITORIO 1°—2 camas completas, lavatorio, cómoda, mesa de luz, ropero de nogal, alfombrado etc.
DORMITORIO 2°—2 camas completas, 1 lavatorio, 1 ropero, 1 comoda mesa de luz alfombrados, araña etc.
DORMITORIO PRINCIPAL—Dos camas completas, un un ropero de espejo, uno sin espejo, 1 lavatorio, una cómoda una mesa de luz, alfombrado etc.
COMEDOR—Un juego de comedor compuesto de un aparador cristalero, una mesa de trinchar, una mesa de comedor, un etayere, una docena de sillas, una araña de tres luces, juegos de comedor porcelana, juegos de cristales y de cubiertos, etc.
COCINA—Una linda cocina N. B., bateria de cocina, sillas, mesas, etc.
Una heladera, un gran armario, útiles de jardin plantas, etc.
221 d24 27

Enrique L. Black
Bahia Blanca
De 12 lotes
DE
TERRENO
Cerca la estacion donde nadie vende
El Domingo 27 de Diciembre
A las 5 de la tarde
Vendere en remate publico 12 lotes de terreno. Base de venta 20 centavos el metro cuadrado. Estos terrenos proximos de la estacion del F. C. S. lindan por un costado con la linea del F. C. S.
El dueño los vende por tener que ausentarse a Europa. Los interesados tendran una buena proporcion de hacerse de un magnifico terreno de gran porvenir a un precio bajisimo.
Ojo Pichincheros
Nota—Por informes o planos al rematador Calle O'Higgins.
Los interesados pueden tratar particularmente en la misma casa antes del dia del remate.
177 d19 27

CAMP
To let some splendid lots of camp for cattle-farming or agriculture; of the former there will be rented estancia lots of from 1 to 10 leagues at option of tenant on the Pacific Railway Line, and 9 hours out from the Capital; for the latter lands on the railway to Rosario and from 5 to 6 hours from the capital, fronting the Parana. Long contracts and very low prices. For more particulars Calle 25 de Mayo 163 from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
1o8 dll jll

Por 2 ps. m|n
Por dos pesos m/n se venden manzanas de terreno con escrituras gratis, en Santa Fe. Pidan los prospectos esplicativos 147 Perú.
110 d11 j11

REMATE
POR
Pascual Costa
Verdadera Ocasion
BUEN REMATE
MAGNIFICO
CHALET
Antigua quinta de Saens Valiente
Situacion sin Rival
EN
Barracas al Norte
Sobre la Barranca
A dos pasos de la Capital
Esplendido Panorama
Sobre la ciudad. el Riachuelo y Barracas
Situado sobre la barranca, con frente al Norte, Sud, Este y Oeste, lindando con la propiedad de D. Alejandro Leloir, entre las calles Herrera y Salta, calle por medio con el magnifico edificio Hospicio de las Mercedes, y la via del ferro-carril del Sud, a una cuadra de la Avenida Montes de Oca, con vias de tramway a un paso, el paraje mas pintoresco e higienico de Buenos Aires.
Base de venta
18,000 Pesos fts.
El Domingo 27 de Diciembre
A las 4 de la tarde
Vendere por orden de su dueño y sobre la base de 18,000 pesos m/n la esplendida propiedad situada en Barracas al Norte, hoy habitada por el Sr. L Gregoire.
El terreno se compone mas o menos de 14,000 metros cuadrados de superficie, siendo su frente sobre la via del ferro-carril o sea calle Salta, de 92 metros mas o menos. Todo el terreno esta cercado con alambre de Crusot, 6 hilos, postes de fierro, a todo costo.
Quinta
Gran variedad de hermosisimos arboles de fruta, de primera clase, arboles de adorno, parrales etc, cañeria de aguas corrientes en toda la estension del terreno (el aparato y cañeria tiene de costo 1500 ps. fts.)
Jardin
Con gran variedad de plantas y arbustos de flores y plantas de merito.
Edificio
Chalet construido de altos y bajos, con materiales de 1a clase, maderas duras y todo cuanto puede desearse en clase de comodidades. La planta baja del edificio se compone de cinco habitaciones, ademas de las oficinas del servicio. El piso alto con igual numero de aposentos, con balcones sobre la quinta y jardin, y con la esplendida vista sobre la ciudad, Barracas y puerto del Riachuelo. Todo el edificio con servicio de aguas corrientes, gran mostrador, e independientemente, otro edificio con departamento del servicio, cochera, caballeriza, gallinero etc.
Llamo la atencion sobre este remate, los aficionados al comfort tienen una buena oportunidad que reune todo lo agradable, higiene, etc sin salir de la capital.
Hoy pocas propiedades se presentan en estas condiciones.
Los titulos son perfectos. El comprador oblara el 2 o/o sobre el valor de la renta al firmarse el boleto.
Las banderas de remate estaran el dia del remate sobre el mirador del edificio, en la Avenida Montes de Oca, esquina Herrera y en el porton de entrada.
Por mas datos a nuestro escritorio 42 Reconquista (1er patio).
Al mismo tiempo
Terreno No. 11
Si hay interesados, acto continuo del remate anterior, venderemos una buena fraccion de terreno inmediata, compuesta mas o menos de 2700 metros cuadrados de superficie, cercado todo con alambre 6 hilos del Cruesot, postes de hierro etc. Su frente sobre la calle Herrera es mas o menos de 111 metros.
Los titulos son perfectos. El comprador oblara el 2 o/o sobre el valor de la venta.
No hay base de venta
111 dll 27

REMATE
POR
Florencio Fernandez
Muy Importante
Gran aguinaldo de año nuevo
25
Grandes Lotes de
TERRENO
A todo precio, por lo que den
Sin Limitacion alguna
Ricos y pobres Van a regalarse
Situados en la hermosa calle Santa Fe, con frente al Norte, entre el puente Maldonado y Belgrano. Terreno altisimo y dominante. Con frente a los terrenos del Prado del Sr Billinghurst y lindando con el precioso jardin de arboricultura del Sr Morillo. Rodeados de hermosas casas y quintas. Lotes de 20 y 25 varas de frente por 75 y 50 de fondo. Entiendase bien, van a venderse por lo que den. Por division de condominio.
El Viernes 1 de Enero de 1886
Y como regalo de año nuevo, a las 5 de la tarde, remataré al contado y sin base, los lindisimos lotes de terreno que quedan expresados y que hay orden de sus propietarios de venderlos a cualquier precio. Para poder apreciar la importancia de estos terrenos es necesaria previamente verlos para convencerse de que no hay nada mejor.
Cada comprador entregara el 5 o/o efectivo, al firmar la boleta de compra.
Por mas informes, al rematador, Reconquista 86½.
212 d23 31

POR LOS MISMOS
Muy Importante
REMATE
DE
14 terrenos
DOS LOTES A
RIVADAVIA
De 12 1|4 varas por 65
Siete Lotes a Piedad
Frente a la estacion del Ferro Carril del Oeste
De 10 y 20 vs por 55, 45 y 35
Y
Cuatro Lotes Calles
Bermejo y Piedad
Para Comercio y Rentas
Para casas de familia
Con Ferro Carril y tramways
SITUACION
IMPORTANTISIMA
Al mejor precio
Situados calle Piedad, frente a la gran estacion del Ferro Carril del Oeste, distantes una cuadra del magnifico jardin y paseo 11 de Setiembre, dos lotes con frentes a Calle Rivadavia y cuatro lotes calle Bermejo.
El Domingo 27 de Dic.
A las 5½ en punto
Se remataran estos [illegible] mas alta postura [illegible] liberal por [illegible]

Calle Rivadavia
(Entre Bermejo y Piedad)
2 lotes con 12 vs. 30 cts frente al Sud por 78
Calle Piedad
(Esquina a Bermejo)
1 lote esquina con 20 vs frente por 25.
2 lotes con 10 vs por 35.
1 lote con 10 vs por 45.
3 lotes con 10 vs por 65.
Calle Bermejo
2 lotes con 10 vs por 50.
1 lote con 10 vs por 40
1 lote con 10 vs por 20.
Por planos ocurrase al escritorio de C Ristorini, Calle Bolivar 75, de 12 a 4.
Los compradores entregaran el cinco por ciento de sus compras.
213 d23 27

REMATE
POR
Carlos Ristorini
EN EL PUEBLO
DE
FLORES
DE UNA HERMOSA
CASA QUINTA
El frente con balanstrada de marmol
Bien construida y elegante
Mide 40 vs. por 80
Con un resto de deuda
Al Banco Hipotecario
De 2,700 cedulas
Base para la venta 6,500 m/n
Situada Calle San Jose de Flores que queda a una cuadra al Sur de la calle Real, lindando por el fondo o frente que mira al Norte con una gran casa de los Sres. Unzue.
El Martes 29 de Diciembre
(Dia de trabajo)
A las 5½
A la mas alta postura y dinero de contado esta magnifica casa quinta que es como sigue:
Mide 40 varas de frente por 80 de fondo, mas o menos a la vista y pueden los interesados medirla y verlas. El edificio es bien construido y elegante, se compone de nueve habitaciones, cocina, dos oficinas, cochera, caballeriza con su atillo y gallinero. Cielorazo de yeso y pisos de maderas, ventanas con balcones de marmol y percianas de cedro. Toda la casa tiene cañeria de gas, algibe de 50 pipas y pozo de bueno agua. El lindo jardin que rodea los frentes de la casa es grande, con arboles frutales y plantas y flores de primera clase.
La propiedad es muy segura, esta todo circundada por grandes pilares de material y rejas de fierro. Tiene hermosos corredores y tres grandes portones de fierro.
El comprador podia continuar si le conviene con el gravamen Hipotecario que ha quedado reducido a 2,700 cedulas mas o menos, calculandose las cedulas al precio que valgan en la Bolsa.
El comprador sea quien fuesen entregaros el cinco por ciento de la compra al firmar el Boleto.
Por informes calle Bolivar 75, de 12 a 4 p.m
214 d23 27

Campo a Arrendar
Una legua y media para arrendar a seis leguas de la Gama, esta tres lados alambrado, tiene estancia y dos puestos de material. Ocurrir a Don L. Bouvier, Hotel de la Bonne Soupe, Calle Piedad, esquina Esmeralda.
224 d24 j27

TO BE SOLD or exchanged for a property in this capital, a square league of camp in the Province Entre Rios, department of Gualeguay. Interested parties can apply to Libertad 355 from 8 to 10 p.m.
199 d21 j21

Camp to Let.
In the partido of the Monte, 2½ leagues from the town, 553 squares of splendid camp with two good ranchos, wells etc. A contract will be given. Apply to John E. O'Curry, Lavalle 587, from 8 to 10 a.m.
183 d19 j19

Camp to Let.
In the partido of the Monte 2½ leagues from the town, 553 squares of splendid camp with 2 good ranchos, wells etc. A contract will be given. Apply to John E. O Curry, Lavalle 587, from 8 to 10 a.m.
185 d19 j19

SE ALQUILA—La Barraca calle de Salta No 761 que ocupa una superficie de 5.750 varas cuadradas, por el alquiler mensual de 350 m/n. Para tratar Reconquista No 140.
119 j12 xp

SE ALQUILA—El edificio calle de Florida Nos. 153 a 157 que mide 20 varas de frente por 94½ varas de fondo y por el alquiler mensual de 1700 m/n. Con obligacion de respetar el contrato por la tienda No 155. Para tratar Reconquista 140.
118 j12 xp

GOOD CAMP for cows and sheep, situated on the Zanja, in the 2nd provincial section, Nos. 3 and 5 containing five leagues adjoining the estancias of the family of Dr. Durañona, Larreta Brothers and Sr Vega y Parlatina will be let on a contract for five or ten yearr. Apply Calle Piedad 40.
52 d5 j5

TO LET nicely furnished Bedroom, board if required. 750 Belgrano between Solis and Zeballos. Trams in all directions.
173 d18 j6

TO LET several well furnished rooms, one drawingroom with windows on the street, with board if required, in the house of an English family. Florida 395, altos.
216 d23 j23

TO LET a well-furnished Sittingroom and Bedroom. Florida 293 (altos).
143 d15 j2

TO LET a splendid, airy apartment with three windows and corresponding balconies to the street in Calle Cerrito 351.
d16 xp

TO LET two furnished bedrooms for single gentlemen in the house of a quiet English family; no children, bath. Apply 350 Calle Bolivar, altos, on the right.
164 d17 26

ROOMS for offices to let at 233 Reconquista. Apply to Mr Ed. Kenny, 126 Calle Reconquista.
186 d19 j19

TO LET four furnished rooms all together, sala, bedroom and two other rooms, single gentlemen or married couple without children. Apply Gen. Lavalle 142.
196 d21 3o

DEPOSIT.—To be let in Calle Victoria, corner of Misiones, a large and airy deposit of about 45 varas long, by 10 varas broad, with a good floor, much light, and tramway passing by the door. For informations please call at Calle Victoria 909, between Misiones and Jujuy.
2o1 d21 29

TO LET a nice room in the house of an English family, Calle Callao 77, altos tramway passes the door.
120 d21 29

TO LET in a large dry house, in a few days a large Sala with two beds, if wanted good board and attendance, also 1 or 2 single rooms at present to let 214 Calle Europa entre Chacabuco y Peru, trams convenient. Terms moderate.
22o d24 29

A Respectable man wants a situation as a good Cook, in town or quinta, good references can be given. Apply 236 Paseo de Julio.
219 d24 29

WANTED for an English Commercial House an Anglo-Porteño boy, must write a good hand. Apply Z, P. O. Box 41.
223 d24 28

COOK—Wanted for an English family a single man, stating wages, required references, apply by letter to Carlos Clark, Quilmes.
2o6 d22 31

A Young Merchant, shortly arrived from Germany, seeks situation here or in the country. Address F H this office.
209 d22 j1

AN Estanciero, 20 leagues from Bahia Blanca, wants a working partner with capital. Full particulars upon application. Address A B Post Office, Box 958.
80 d9 j9

WANTED by an English lady an engagement in a genleman's family, to educate two or three girls in English, French and Piano (studied in Paris) and Singing. A liberal salary required. Highest references. Address M, Calle 18 de Julio 240, Montevideo, Banda Oriental.
24 d4 j3 e o d

WANTED for an estancia a married couple, man as cook, the wife as general servant; also wanted on same estancia a family to take care of sheep and attend a tambo. Address Tambo this office by letter.
23 d3 xp

PRIVATE LESSONS in English, Spanish French and Mathematics. Address Professor, Academia Britanica, 349 Belgrano
40 o5 xp

WANTED [illegible] English lady living in [illegible] to take care of one [illegible]

Notice.

I beg to advise my Customers and the Public in General that finding my Drapery Business increasing, and being unable to devote the requisite attention to the Grocery Department, I have decided to wind-up the latter, and occupy the Premises with the extension of the Drapery Business.

So that any parties indebted to the Grocery, will oblige by settling their accounts as soon as possible.

Taking this opportunity of thanking the public for past favours, and hoping to be still more worthy of them in the future.

I remain
Theirs respectfully
ALBERT GEBBIE.

—o—

I am now showing a nice lot of articles suitable for Christmas and New Year presents, comprising amongst other articles a few very pretty oil Paintings, neatly framed; Oleographs of Scotch scenery; also a few lovely Plaques, painted on Opal; some choice medallions, luncheon baskets, skeleton claret jugs China cups brackets, albums, inkstands, Note paper, and Christmas Cards with Photographic views of this country. Also a variety of white wood work, such as jewel, Care, handkerchief and card boxes, blotters napkin rings etc etc with views of Montevideo on them. Also a few toys, magic lanterns, dolls etc.

Albert Gebbie
Wholesale and Retail
Warehouseman
51—*CALLE DEFENSA*—51

THEATRES

EDEN ARGENTINO, [Variedades]—Empresa Gomez & Janssens. Compañia Lirica Italiana de Operetas y Operas comicas. Domingo 27 de Diciembre
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE
Opera Comique en 3 actes
Entrada Gen. $1 m/n. A las 8½

TEATRO DE LA OPERA—Domingo 27 de Diciembre de 1885—
Esplendida Funcion compuestos de Maravillosas Novedades por el Doctor Ilusionista
FAURE NICOLAY
1ª Parte—Una hora de Magia elegante.
2ª Parte—El Baldaquin Oriental.
3ª Parte—Sesion Majica de Billar.
Entrada General $1.00 A las 8 y ½

JARDIN FLORIDA, (Teatro de Verano). Empresa Ballesteros.
Gran Compañia de Zarzuelas Españoles.
Domingo 27 de Diciembre de 1885—
DE CONFIANZA — LOS CARBONEROS
Comedia Zarzuela
A las 8½

TEATRO NACIONAL—Museo Barneoum Coleccion anatomo-patalogica. Contiene un sin numero de bjetos de Anatomia, Patalojia, Microlojia, Etnolojia, piezas mecanicas y de la Inquisicion. Abierto todos los dias de 10 a.m. a 10 p.m.
Entrada general $0.50 m/n.

B. A. C. C.

England *v.* World

Above match will take place at Palermo on New Year's Day, play commencing immediately after the arrival of 9.55 train from Central Station.
By ordr.
D. J. STOKES
Hon Sec.

228 d26 j1

ANGLICAN CHURCH SERVICES—
Dec. 27th
1st Sunday after Christmas

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.
Morning Prayer............ 11 a.m.
Evening Prayer............ 7.30p.m
Children Service............ 12 15
after the morning prayer.

American Church.
214—Calle Corrientes—214
Rev. T. H. STOCKTON,
Pastor.
Morning Service.......... 11 a.m.
Evening Service.......... 7 p.m.
All are invited.

Just Received

TOBACCO { GOLDEN CLOUD, in Tins. THREE CASTLE, BIRD'S EYE.

Also always on hand—
Real Bremen Cigars tra fine at 5 cents each.
Real Brazilian Cigarrettes
Black Cigarrettes (hebra)
Made of the best Rio Novo tobacco, every day fresh.
TURKISH, RUSSIAN, ALGERIAN and MALTHESIAN CIGARRETTES, which will satisfy even the most refined taste.
Great variety of the very best NORTH AMERICAN CIGARRETTES and TOBACCOES.
REAL ENGLISH PIPES.
To be had at the Cigarreria
124—Calle Piedad—124
Between San Martin and Florida. Alongside the Confiteria Anglo-American.
AND AT
122—Calle Cangallo—122
o28 d28

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

L. Jacobsen & Co have received an immense assortment of the above, being the choicest products of the best makers.

The variety is wonderfully great, and surpasses all former years, not only in brilliancy of colour, but in elegance of design, combining all that is chaste and artistical.

Amongst these pleasing souvenirs of the season are to be found novelties of the most striking character and perfect gems of art, not only calculated to interest for the hour, but to elevate and improve the taste of old and young.

A special vast department, with an extra body of able assistants is exclusively devoted to this branch of the business where a permanent exhibition of these highly esteemed presents will be held till the termination of the season; the assortment, containing valuable artistic cards, small hand painted on satin, ivory, Bristol board etc etc, with as well as less expensive ones, will be always at hand to choose from.

Parties desiring Christmas cards to be delivered to friends on Christmas Day or New Year's Cards on New Year's Day, can obtain this by giving their orders to us in time, when they will be posted by our London agents at proper period to be in hand on the desired day.

Libreria Europea
242—Florida—244
82 n9 d31

Lincoln Rams

Gibson Brothers beg to draw the attention of those interested in this breed to their Lincoln Rams of season 1885, on sale at their establishments Los Ingleses en Ajo, Los Inglesitos en Loberia, and La Tomasa in Azul, (Cachari Station.)
Prices from 6 $/n to 80 $/n.
229 d26 31

Just Received

A small parcel of
Schweitzer's Cocoatina
Alejandro MacClean
103 Cangallo.
e 239 d26 30

W. E. Graham

A letter for you from Boston, U. S., at 212½ Calle Piedad.
233 d26 3o

LETTERS LYING AT THIS OFFICE
Miss Kate Coleman | Atkinson
Miss M A Bol... | Scally



SARNA MANQUERA GUSANOS

GARRAPATAS, HORMIGAS etc, etc.

THE ESPECIFICO DE

Glycerina

Is the best remedy for all the above, as testified by the hundreds of testimonials RECEIVED BY THE MANUFACTURERS

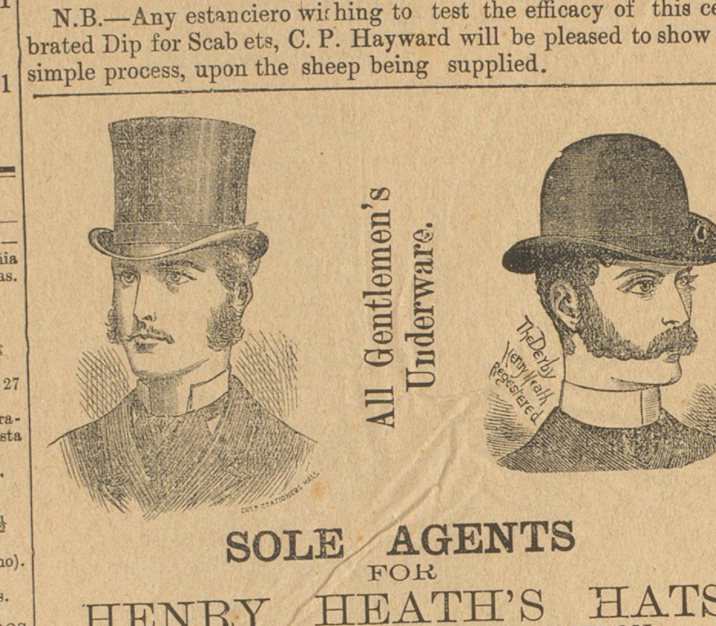
The juries of the sixteen public trials given by Mr Hayward for the benefit of estancieros in different parts of the Province of B. Aires are all unanimous in their reports of the great efficacy of the Dip for Scab, Maggots etc, etc.

See the testimonials at Moore & Tudor's. Used by all the leading estancieros of the River Plate and Banda Oriental. Only half the price of Tobacco Dips.

Sold in drums of 20 and 50 lbs., also in casks of 400 lbs at a great reduction in price.

Agents—
MOORE AND TUDOR
BUENOS AIRES
Georg Michaelsen & Co., Montevideo
Sole Manufacturers
TOMLINSON & HAYWARD
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

N.B.—Any estanciero wishing to test the efficacy of this celebrated Dip for Scab ets, C. P. Hayward will be pleased to show the simple process, upon the sheep being supplied.

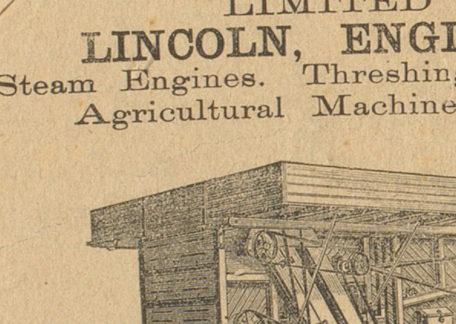


All Gentlemen's Underware.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HENRY HEATH'S HATS
105, 107, 109, OXFORD ST., LONDON
GATH & CHAVES
159—CALLE PIEDAD—161.

WILLIAM FOSTER & CO.

LIMITED
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
Steam Engines. Threshing Machines, Agricultural Machinery, &c.



SPECIALITY IN
Combined Threshing and Corn-Shelling
MACHINES

The advantage of "THE COMBINED," specially made for this country, is manifest, because by simply changing the drum, it will SHELL MAIZE all the year round or immediately after the Wheat and Linseed is over.

SOLE AGENTS
MOORE & TUDOR
93—Calle MAIPU—95
Buenos Ayres.
z e 146 a20 xp

FLUIDO LITTLE



TRADE MARK REGISTERED

The best and cheapest
DIP
For the Cure and Prevention OF
SCAB IN SHEEP
Beware of all clumsy imitations of this Original Fluid Dip.
This Dip is non-poisonous,
Perfectly harmless in handling, and mixes instantaneously in
COLD WATER

Sold in Drums
5 and 10 gallons
Also in casks of 40 gallons

General Agents for the Argentine Republic
RUNCIMAN & CO.
73—CALLE PIEDAD—73
BUENOS AIRES
85 o10 xp

Marca Registrada
TOMAS DRYSDALE Y Cia — T D C
ESCRITORIO PRINCIPAL:
96, CALLE MORENO
BUENOS AIRES
UNICOS INTRODUCTORES DEL
ALAMBRE de RYLANDS
DE ACERO Y DE FIERRO
CALIDAD GARANTIDO LO MEJOR HECHO

Alambre de acero Frances y Aleman
MADERAS Y FIERROS DE TODAS CLASES
FERRETERIA EN GENERAL

Pino Blanco	Fierro	Alquitran
Pino de Tea	Acero	Brea
Madera dura	Bujes	Tejas Fierro Sacoman
Postes	Carbon de Fragua	Baldosas Piso
Medios postes	" de Cocina	" Techo
Estacones	" de Cardiff	Tierra Portland
Varillas	Coke	" Romana
Torniquetes	Bleque	Fierro Galvanizado
Cañas	Cal viva	Cal apagada

ESPECIFICOS PARA CURAR LA SARNA
EXTRACTO DE TABACO "HOJA DE ORO"
GLYCERINA DE TOMLINSON Y HAYWARD

TOMAS DRYSDALE & Ca.
88-CALLE MORENO-96
... MEJICO 2 á 16—Calle PEDRO MENDOZA 254 á 265, Boca

ON 'CHANGE

December 26th, 1885

Gold	141.10
Cedulas E	77½
Cedulas F	76
Cedulas G	80½

Considering the sandwich-like state of the week, transactions effected this morning were fairly heavy. The first few sales marked up shewed gold as firm as a rock, but the fashionable Argentine broker stepped in and sold heavily, the market dropping under his large sales. For cash he disposed of over 300,000, and for the end of the month between 100,000 and 200,000. There was a rumour that the National Bank was in the market and buying back some of the gold it sold at the end of last month. The bulls were delighted at the failure of Dr. Garcia's mission, though the bears still hold out hopes that the conciliation will be arranged to the satisfaction of all the Candidates. All the brokers were of opinion that Dr Juarez's reply was the principal cause for the market o ening so firm.

The cash sales were 397,000, being the heaviest for some days past and topping the sales for the end of the month and for end of January, a thing which lately has seldom occurred. The speculation opened at 141.50, rose to 141.60, fell suddenly to 141.30, and closed weak at 141.10. For the end of the month 330,000 sold at 141.30, and for January 31st 260,000, opening at 142, falling to 141.70, at which it closed. A sale of 20,000 for the end of February was made at 142. Total sales 1,007,000.

In Cedulas the market was firm; Series E shewing a rise of ¾ whilst F and G stood firm at Thursday's quotation. The business done was small, about 175,000 sold. In Series E 25,500, opening and closing at 77½. 14,550 Series F was sold at prices between 75¾ to 76½, closing at 76, and in G 45,700 cash at 80½, and 90,000 for the end of the month at same price.

Being Saturday, discounts were not even talked of; the Banks still refuse all petitions, and money tighter than ever in the market.

The following we take from a letter received this morning from a subscriber; it will no doubt prove interesting to owners of land in the Sections quoted:—

"A block of four leagues of land in the Section VII, fraction C, adjourning the South American Land Co., was sold privately at $14,000 m/n per league, and for another adjoining block No. 14 same fraction and Section an offer of $16,000 m/n was refused. The owners of Montes in these parts, who do not intend to have their properties looked after, will find when they wish to utilise their land, very little good timber left. The wild barley and rye-grasses being so plentiful on these lands and in seed, give them the appearance of large wheatfields."

The following is a summary of operations effected this morning at the ring during official hours:—

Gold—
For cash 397,000 at 141.50-60-50-40-30-20 to 141.10-20-10
For Dec. 31st 330,000 at 141.30
For Jan. 31st 260,000 at 142-141.80-70-60 to 141.50-60
For Feb. 28th 20,000 at 142
Sales, 1,007,000
Cedulas—
For cash E 25,500 at 77½-77-77½
For cash F 14,550 at 75¾-76½-76
For cash G 45,700 at 80½
For Dec. 31st G 90,000 at 80½
Sales, 175,570

The Lucerne, of the Allan Line, arrived this morning in Montevideo. She brings dates to 1st Dec. The Adria, from Genoa, also arrived with 500 tons of cargo and a large number of immigrants.

Mr Pedro Brana has sold to Messrs Lassus & Laborde an estancia in Saladillo, wired in, with house, &c., and measuring 1,000 yards front by 2,500 deep, for the sum of $40,000 gold.

Advices received from San Pedro, Pergamino and other partidos about flax are very favorable. The crop, which was supposed to be lost, has come up again, and the "izoca", which was doing so much damage, completely destroyed by the recent heavy rains.

Mr Pascal Costa, the popular auctioneer, will sell at auction to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. one of the finest quinta properties in B. Ayres—the old Saenz Valiente property in Barracas de Norte on the hill, overlooking the river, the Boca and the city; one of the most beautiful spots about the city. There is a beautiful chalet on the property. The area of the quinta is 14,000 square metres. Upset price at auction is fixed at $18,000 m/n; it ought to fetch double that amount.

The publication of the Pellegrini loan contract fell like a bomb-shell at the ring and produced a very bad impression in all quarters. The stipulations of the London and Paris Banks are so onerous as to lead one to suppose that this country has fallen to the financial level of Portugal. In another column we publish full details of the negotiation. This 42 million loan must be issued at a minimum price of 75 o/o, which is equal to 90 o/o for a 6 o/o stock, but it is not so much the discount as the onerous nature of the negotiation that nettles the market. If we compare this 5 o/o loan for 42 millions with what previous lo ns would have fetched at the same interest, we may derive some consolation from the retrospect. Thus, the Riestra would have only fetched 60½ and the Varela loan 70½. The present loan will be launched 1 o/o under the quotation of the 1880 Railway Loan. But the chief annoyance is the precaution taken by the bankers as if they were dealing with a nation on the verge of bankruptcy.

Mr Lix Klett has published an excellent article in the *Sud America* on linseed contracts and on the heavy losses sustained by farmers in general and by speculators in particular. We hope Mr Klett's remarks will find an echo all over the country, and especially in this market. The lawsuits that arise from these irregular and speculative contracts are innumerable and heap more ruin on the loss of the crop.

The steamer Juliet of the Lamport & Holt line entered the Boca yesterday drawing 20 feet 3 inches. She entered with the greatest facility.

The Pascual, due in Montevideo to-morrow, will load for Rio and New York and sail on 1st January.

The Lassell is expected from Rosario on Monday and sails on 2nd of January for Dunkirk and Liverpool.

The Bessel will sail on the 5th for Antwerp and Liverpool.

The Cuvier is not due until 1st January in Montevideo and will sail for Antwerp and London on 8th January.

The Flaxman is due in Montevideo from Liverpool.

The Holbein passed St. Vincent yesterday.

Freights still rule low, though there is more cargo offering, but so long as we have such a stiff competition prices will not improve much. The arrivals to-day were remarkably heavy no less than 9 vessels entering Montevideo.

There is a river steamer (the Silex) for Montevideo to-morrow (Sunday). Her mails close at 12 noon.

There was a little business done in Cedulas during afterhours, but the prices were the same as those quoted this morning.

At afterhours the business done was very fair, prices ruling firm. Most of the gold sold was effected at 141.50 for the end of the month, but there were some small lots also sold at 141.60. Market closed with buyers.

In exchange there was a large amount passed for the packet, the Provincial Bank drawing for most of it. The rates were on London 47⅛. On Paris 4.99 to 5.01. On Antwerp 5.02.

At the Plaza Once the following business reported:—
283 waggons with produce arrived.
The arrivals were:—
42,300 @ of wool
586 doz. sheepskins
315 lios corderitos
748 cow hides
84 potro hides
73 @ hair
23 bordalesas tallow
200 lb nutria
500 bags flour
130 bags wheat
6,145 bags maize
710 bags bran
72 bags barley
30 bags turnip
289 bales hay
23,000 bricks
and much other produce.

Wool and sheepskins flat. Wheat and maize sustained.

Small business done to-day.
The sales were—
Wool—
3,000 @ sup. and good, 90, 88, 85, 82, 80, Murature.
400 sup., 92, Saenz
2,000 good and reg., 80, 75, Ojea
2,000 do, 85, Duggan Bros.
500 do, 72, Alonzo
550 do, 72, Basavilbaso
300 borrega, 87, Duggan Bros.
200 borrega, 76, 70, Ojea
100 do, 70, Alonso
400 borrega, 80, Murature
Cow Hides—
280 camp at 210, 205, 202
100 matadero at 190
160 nonatos at 160
Sheepskins—
Per doz. at 24, 17 rls. lb
Total, 300 doz.
Corderitos, 80 doz. inf. at $14
Horse Hides—18 at 55
Hair—30 @ at 170
Deerskins—60 doz. at 50
Tallow—17 bordalesas at 35
Wheat—Per fan. Costa, 5 m/n
Total, 150 fanegas.
Maize—Per fan. morocho in grain at 68, 67, 65 and 64 %
Total, 2,230 fanegas.
Hay—46 bales at $15 m/n per ton.

At the South Market the following business done:—
232 waggons with produce arrived.
The arrivals were:—
35,600 @ of wool
3,100 doz. sheepskins
1,780 doz. corderitos
1,550 cow hides
123 potro hides
137 @ hair
13 casks tallow
86 doz. deerskins
1,310 lb nutria
and other produce.
At Barracas al Sud arrived—
115 bales wool
892 capones
90 bags wheat

6,600 bricks
3 waggons bones
10,000 kilos lime stones
Market ruled very dull in general.
The sales were:—
Wool—
990 @ special and good, 112, 83, Serantes
800 do, 103, Trelles
2,000 @ sup. to inf., 100, 92, 80, 75, Bonifacio
200 @ sup., 92, De los Santos
600 do, 97, Casaux
200 do, 90, Boerr
1,600 do, 95, Rey
900 do, 97, Udaondo
1,000 do, 96, 93, 90, Bradley
2,500 sup., 98, Salaverry
1,500 do, 90, M de Hoz
2,000 do, 92, Miranda
2,000 good and reg., 84, 78, Beazley
2 000 do, 87, 80, 68, Gutierez
600 do, 87, Moores
100 bellies, 50, De los Santos
200 bellies, 45, Rey
Cow Hides—
360 camp at 210, 205, 203, 200
180 matadero, 194
Sheepskins—
Per doz. sup. at 29-24, 20-16 rls.
Matadero at 28
Total, 790 doz.
Hair—50 @ at 185, 179

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

"New York, Dec. 24th
"B. Aires, dry cow hides of 20-23 lb, 22¼ to 22½ centavos per lb.
"B. Aires, becerros of 10-13 lb, 19¾-20 cts.
"Stock of dry hides, 190 to 210,000."
"Havanna, Dec. 24th
"River Plate jerked beef is quoted at 18⅛ to 18⅝ rls. per arroba.
"Stock of jerked beef in Havanna, Matanzas, Cardenas and Cienfuegos 66,000 to 67,000 quintales.
"Exchange on London at 60 days' sight at 20¾ to 21 o/o premium."

With reference to Mr Vernet's protest, we published the other day, the following are the names of the parties in B. Ayres who have applied through him for these lands:—

Sr. Dn.	Eliseo Gomez	200 leagues.
	Claudio Bance	200
	Silvio Amadeo	15
	Vicente Amadeo	63
	Carlos Vernet	200
	Manuel Naveira	15
	Tomas Gibson	135
	Norb. Quirno Pizarro	200
Dr. Dn.	Rodolfo Newbery	80
Sr. Dn.	Francisco Bustamante	100
	Manuel Salas	30
	Cipriano Sires	10
Dr. Dn.	Pedro Argerich	10
	Jorge Kimball	10
Sr. Dn.	Juan B Cruz	40
	Carlos Small	10
	Manuel Moreno	10
	L W Chute	25
	Arturo Sheat	10
	Eduardo Peake	20
	R A Wilkinson	50
	Sebastian Bianchi	50
	Luis Bianchi	10
	Juan Copello	10
Dr. Dn.	Luis Mazzine	10
	Antonio L Malaver ..	40
	Estanislao Zeballos ..	200
Sr. Dn.	M Martiny Omar	80
	J M Gonzalez	80
	Federico Vernet	135
	Octavio de la Barra ..	230
	Eugenio Maffeys	30
	Fco. G y Gonzalez ..	10
	Baldomero Fernandez	10
	Juan Pascual	40
	Leon Morras	25
	Carlos Santin	25
	Franklin Ropes	10
	Adolfo Bustos	25
	Julio Wulff	25
	Square leagues	2,558

The London papers received per Elbe report the following:—

"The suspension was announced this afternoon of the old-established firm, John Thomas Simes & Co., wool brokers, of 58, Coleman-street. Ten or a dozen years ago the credit and standing of this house, which was established in 1819, were second to none in the wool trade, but of late years it has gone down rapidly, although still doing an extensive business and commanding large means. One of the immediate causes of the stoppage, apart from the fall in the price of wool which is straining Australian credit in more than one direction, was a large loss on land speculations in New Zealand. The senior member of the firm is reported to have lost over £100,000 in that way within the last three or four years. What the total liabilities are is not yet known, but they are, doubtless, very heavy. A meeting of the creditors is to be held on Wednesday.

"The Directors of the English Bank of the River Plate (Limited) will, at the forthcoming general meeting, after adding £10,000 to the reserve fund, recommend a dividend of 10s per share, tax free, making with the interim dividend paid in June, a distribution of 13s per share, or nearly 7½ o/o on the capital as called up, for the year ending September 30th."

As was anticipated the steamer Rio Guale-guay has become a complete wreck and all efforts to save her have been abandoned. Her cargo, composed of 19,732 arrobas of yerba is nearly all lost, the only part saved, some 1,500 arrobas, being on the upper deck. Her hold is filled with water.

The wheat crop of Russia for the present year has been anything but good, shewing a loss of 20 o/o on that of last year. The present crop is only 36,000,000 quarts.

The Belgian Bank established in Brussels as 1835 in Brussels has gone into liquidation. This bank was in a flourishing condition up to 1878 when it suffered heavily by the crisis, and since then has been sinking. It had the power to issue its own notes.

JOURNAL DEL SUD Dec. 24.

Introduccion.
Abastecedores, Capazes, Procedencia, Animales.

D Esquivel, Cañuelas		40
Duggan Hermanos, Cañuelas		69
B Aspitia, San Vicente		29
M Paz y Ca, Merlo		50
L Lynch y Co, Las Conchas		80
Id	Rauch	94
A Ceballos, Chascomus		197
G Almanza, La Plata		50
Id	Matanzas	85
Juan Vasquez, San Vicente		16
J Davison, Las Flores		41
J C Boer, Ranchos		47
S y Mandia, Lujan		61
Id	Lomas	116
Id	Ranchos	88
		972

Precios.
Novillos, muy gordos y grandes, carne y sebo, 400 450
1er aparte vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 340 380
Id 2º 160 280
Flaco chancheria, 100 110
Cueros de novillo, 150 190
Id de vacas, 120 ...
Terneros grandes, 40
Terneros chicos, ...
Id mamones, 80 ...
Novillos de saladero, 350
Id vacas, 240 ...
Novillos para invernada 370
Desechos, 80 120 ...
Vacas y novillos para pie, 500
Se carnearon para el abasto 631 animales y 152 terneros.

MONTEVIDEO TELEGRAMS.
Montevideo, Dec. 26th
Lucerne from Halifax ...
Adriano, Pensacola ...
Felici, Cardiff ...
Quenolo, Havre ...
Adria, Genoa ...
Rio, Hamburg ...
Moss Rose, Canada ...
Carlota, Rio Grande ...
Thelen, Callao ...
Unificada at 43⅝ ... cash
3,000 novillo hides Concordia, 65½
500 cow hides, 65 ...
300 pipes tallow, 45½
300 bordalesas tallow, San Francisco, reserved.
20,000 @ wool for U. States, reserved.
Saturno sails.

MARITIME.
ARRIVALS.
December 26th
Apolo from Montvideo.
Olympo, Uruguay
Minerva, Uruguay
Proveedor from Rosario
Tridente, Rosario

DEPARTURES.
Dec. 27th
Silex for Montevideo
Saturno, Uruguay
Dec. 28th
Cosmos for Montevideo
Rivadavia Montevideo
Diana, Sta. Fe
Meteoro, Sta Fe

BIRTH.
On the 24th inst, at 423 Calle Salta, the wife of H G ...mett of a daughter, still-born.

DEATH
On the 23rd inst., at the estancia Caro, Colonia, B. O., ...n Hanley, aged 59 years.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

A new and Beautiful Assortment OF
Gold Plated
BRACELETS
BREAST PINS
EARINGS
VEST CHAINS
AND BUTTONS
Just received, and for sale at—
195 Florida
J. A. BENNET.
48 d5 xp

'Rochester Lamp'

Just Received.
This lamp is nickle plated and gives a ligh equal to 65 sperm candles, by actual measurement.
Gentlemen who are awaiting the arrival of this lamp, will do well to call without delay, as the invoice is a small one.
J. A. BENNET
195 Florida
79 d9 xp

Lovers of GOOD TEA

Who know the difficulty of obtaining it in this city will be pleased to know, they can procure a fresh and pure article, at a moderate price at
195 Florida
J. A. BENNET.
164 n19 xp

Tobacco Extract

SOUTH DOWN SHEEPWASH
Virginia and Kentucky
NICOTINA
For curing Scab in Sheep
The only and cheapest remedy approved and adopted by all sheepfarmers in the River Plate.
Can be used with hot or cold water.
One gallon to be mixed with 200 gallons Water.
Guaranteed free from Poison
Sole Agents appointed by the Italian Government's Company
Aug. C. Linck & Co.
104 San Martin-104
Tietjen & Co., Rosario

Not worth a cent!!

The Christmas and New Years Cards
Of last season were really not worth a cent compared to the immense assortment just to hand direct from our London Agents.
These cards surpass those of former years in artistic design, quality and low prices.
Before purchasing elsewhere we would respectfully recommend the English speaking public to call and inspect our magnificent stock of cards.
La Nueva Libreria Europea
136—Florida—136
Buenos Aires.
The proprietor of this establishment (Mr. Arnoldo Moen) is ex-manager of the house of L. Jacobsen & Co of this city.
57 d7 31

A LA CRUZ

129—Florida—129
Great speciality in full and half-mourning suits, magnificent articles for Christmas and New Year Gifts.
Full and half-mourning suits in 24 hours.
Latest fashions and novelties.
Crowns, crosses, lyres etc; etc of the rarest as well all kinds of artificial flowers.
Telephone 601.
215 d23 27

English Dressmaker and Milliner

9—Calle Bacacay—9
MONTEVIDEO.
Mrs Vilella begs to inform her many customers that she has recently received a large assortment of feathers and flowers from Europe, and invites an inspection of same.

Joyeria de Londres

Will be removed in a few days from 170 Cangallo to
113—Florida—113
Nearly opposite the Confiteria de Aguila.
Inspection of the stock of English Jewelry is repeatedly and politely requested.
Prices firm but extremely moderate.
Joyeria de Londres
170—Cangallo—170

Aviso Oficial

Oficina de Tierras Publicas

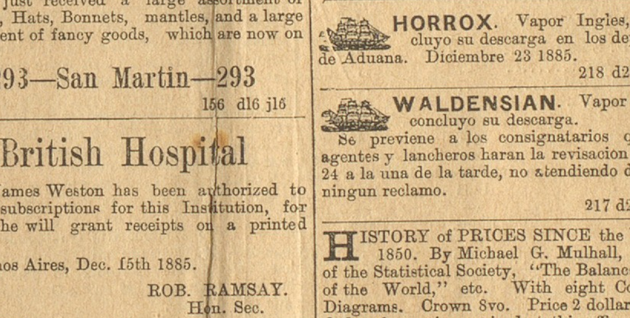
Se avisa a todas las personas a quienes se les haya concedido en arrendamiento tierras en la Provincia que deben abonar el importe de los arrendamientos que adeudan antes del 1 de Enero del año entrante, bajo apercibimiento de dejar sin efecto las concesiones respectivas.
La Plata, Noviembre 20 de 1885.
IGNACIO FREIRE
Oficial Mayor
80 d1 31

Mrs. Sutor

Has just received a large assortment of Dresses, Hats, Bonnets, mantles, and a large assortment of fancy goods, which are now on view at
293—San Martin—293
156 d16 j16

British Hospital

Mr James Weston has been authorized to collect subscriptions for this Institution, for which he will grant receipts on a printed form.
Buenos Aires, Dec. 15th 1885.
ROB. RAMSAY.
Hon. Sec.
149 d16 j3



The McCormick

HARVESTING MACHINE CO
CHICAGO
"LA TIJERA"



A Matchless Iron Mower

This No. 2 Mower was placed upon the market for the first time last season, and the result has been that in one season it leaped to the very front rank of all Mowers, and is to-day absolutely without a successful rival.

SOLE AGENTS
For the Argentine Republic
J. MOHR BELL & CO.
335—Victoria—339
BUENOS AIRES
o16 xp

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company

FOR ANTWERP
The Company's well-known steamer
ELBE
Commander J. BRANDER
3,063 Tons, 600 Horse-power
To sail on the
JANUARY 1st, 1886
Taking cargo and passengers for Santos, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon,
VIGO,
Southampton and Antwerp.

FOR ANTWERP
The Company's splendid steamer
NEVA
Commander W. GILLIES
3,025 Tons, 600 Horse-power
Will sail on
January 17th
Taking cargo and passengers for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon,
Southampton and Antwerp.

☞ These steamers will load for any other continental port than ANTWERP if sufficient inducement offers.

The above steamers will carry 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers at
REDUCED RATES
Mails, Specie, Cargo, and Parcels to all the above ports.
These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.
RETURN TICKETS
Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money.
FAMILIES AND COMPANIES
A considerable reduction is made in their favor.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.
For further particulars apply to the Agent
HENRY L. GREEN
228 Reconquista

L'pool Brazil and R. P. Steamers.

AMPORT & HOLT'S LINE
Departures from Buenos Aires

NEW YORK
(via Rio Janeiro)
PASCAL MacMillan JANUARY 1

DUNKIRK AND LIVERPOOL
LASSELL Hammond JANUARY 2
(Loading in the River Parana)

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
BESSEL Watson JANUARY 5
[Loading in the River Parana]

ANTWERP AND LONDON
(Via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)
CUVIER * Blair JANUARY 8
Carrying the Royal Belgian Mails)

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
JULIET Thompson JANUARY 15
[Loading in the River Parana]

ANTWERP AND LONDON
(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton
GALILEO * J. Brown JANUARY 22
(Carrying the Belgian Royal Mails)

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
FLAXMAN Davies JANUARY 25
[Loading in the River Parana]

First and Third class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Antwerp; and towns in Great Britain. Reductions made in favor of Families and Companies. First Class Return tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

Cargo and passengers for New York will be taken by the steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on the days of sailing.

Insurances effected if required.

N.B.—Certain steamers marked * are now specially provided for passengers, have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

T.S. BOADLE, Agent,
245—Reconquista—245
Agents at Montevideo— C. R HORNE & CO.
" " Rosario— H. S FERGUSON.
" " San Nicolas— SERVANDO E. GOMEZ
" " San Pedro— H LETICHE.
" " Bahia Blanca— E P. GOODHALL.

HORROX. Vapor Ingles, concluyo su descarga en los depositos de Aduana. Diciembre 23 1885.
218 d23 27

WALDENSIAN. Vapor Ingles concluyo su descarga.
Se previene a los consignatarios que los agentes y lancheros haran la revisacion el dia 24 a la una de la tarde, no atendiendo despues ningun reclamo.
217 d23 27

HISTORY of PRICES SINCE the YEAR 1850. By Michael G. Mulhall, Fellow of the Statistical Society, "The Balance-sheet of the World," etc. With eight Coloured Diagrams. Crown 8vo. Price 2 dollars gold. Orders for copies received at this office.

WOOD'S HARVESTING MACHINES

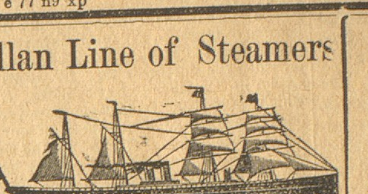
THREE FIRST PRIZES
TWO GOLD MEDALS AND £25
It was a glorious Victory
French Government Trial for 1885
And most important of the year
SELF BINDER TRIAL
At Chartres on July 30th and 31st and August 1st. First Prize Gold Medal awarded to the Wood's in competition with HORNSBY, MACCORMICK, OSBORNE, CHAMPION and JOHNSON.
Signed W. A. WOOD.

FIRST PRIZE
At Laferte, France, August 2nd, 1885, in Competition with Hornsby, McCormic and three others.
Signed W. A. WOOD.

LATEST TABLE
From the Harvest of 1885
First Premium of £25
Awarded to
Walter A. Wood's Binder.
At the Border Union Agricultural Society held at Kelso, Scotland, the 28th day of August 1885, in competition with English and American Machines.
Signed W. A. WOOD.

Sole Agents for the River Plate—
JUAN & JOSE DRYSDALE
—CALLE PERU—
e 77 n9 xp

Allan Line of Steamers



FLEET

ACADIAN	NEW FOUNDLAND
AUSTRIAN	NORWEGIAN
BUENOS AYREAN	NOVA SCOTIAN
CANADIAN	NUMIDIAN
CARTHAGINIAN	PARISIAN
CASPIAN	PERUVIAN
CIRCASSIAN	PHŒNICIAN
COREAN	POLYNESIAN
GRECIAN	PRUSSIAN
HIBERNIAN	SARDINIAN
LUCERNE	SARMATIAN
MANITOBAN	SCANDINAVIAN
MONTEVIDEAN	SIBERIAN
NESTORIAN	WALDENSIAN

The splendid steamer
CANADIAN
2906 Tons, CAPTAIN JOHN KERR
will sail for
HAVRE and DUNKIRK
ON THE
28 of DECEMBER
For freight and other particulars apply t the Agents
WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.
212, RECONQUISTA—Buenos Aires, and
66, ZABALA—Montevideo.

Regular German Mail.

Hamburg and South American Steamship Comp.
Direct Bi-Monthly Line between the River Plate and Hamburg
The Mail steamer
HAMBURG
Captain Löwe
2,700 Tons, 500 Horse-Power
will sail on 10th of JANUARY
Calling at
Montevideo, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Lisbon
Fixed dates of sailing from this port, the 10. and 25. of each month.

Names of the steamers—

VALPARAISO	PERNAMBUCO
ARGENTINA	CEARA
MONTEVIDEO	LISSABON
DESTERRO	BUENOS AIRES
CORRIENTES	HAMBURG
PETROPOLIS	PARANAGUA
RIO	SANTOS
ROSARIO	URUGUAY

All these Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.
Table wine supplied gratis.
Carrying Cargo, Parcels, and Specie.
These steamers receive cargo for
BREMEN
And Ports of Sweden and Norway.
Transhipment of same in Hamburg being on account of the Company.
For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to the Agents.
Luders & Co.
Rivadavia 259.

Imperial German Mail 'Norddeutscher Lloyd.'

Line of Steamers
FROM BREMEN
The magnificent steamer
STRASSBURG
Captain H. HEINEKE
will sail on 25th of DECEMBER for MONTEVIEEO, SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE, CORUÑA,
Antwerp and Bremen
All these Steamers take 1st and 3rd class passengers, carry Physicians and Stewardesses, supply Table Wine GRATIS, and receive cargo, parcels and specie subject to transhipment for
Hamburg
And ports of England, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.
For freight and passages and further particulars apply to—
K. von Emster.
AGENT
Maipu 101.

Donaldson Clyde Line.

The well-known
Fast-sailing A 1 steamer
"Barden Tower"
Captain Wilson
loads in
Rosario and Buenos Aires
FOR
Dunkirk and Liverpool
Direct
And is intended to be despatched hence about
8th January, 1886
To be followed by the favourite steamer
"Concordia"
Captain Rollo
And other steamers of the line in succession every fortnight thereafter.
For freight or passage apply to
Tomkinson, Dungey & Co
GENERAL AGENTS.
25 de Mayo 90
e 123 d12 xp

La Estrella

Compañia Argentina de Seguros

La Junta General de Accionistas de que trata el articulo 29 de los Estatutos de la Compañia, que en seguida se inserta tendra lugar en las oficinas de la misma el dia 11 de Enero proximo, a la una de la tarde.
B. Aires, Diciembre 24 de 1885.
El Director General
F F MORENO.

Articulo 29.

Todos los años, en el mes de Enero, el Consejo de Administracion convocara a Junta General de Accionistas, y presentara a esta, inventario y balance general de todos los negocios de la Compañia, del año anterior, acompañado de una memoria espresando los resultados prosperos o adversos que se hubieran esperimentado en el año y las medidas que considere conveniente al interes comun, para lo sucesivo.
222 d24 j10



AMERICAN DENTIST

Dr. Geo. B. Newland
Has Removed from
Calle Maipu 172
TO
Calle Florida 63
Corner of Piedad.
e 258 s30 xp

CHRISTMAS AND New Year CARDS

A New Lot just received too late for Christmas Sale will be sold at cost prices.
Libreria Inglesa
7—San Martin—7
George MacKern
226 d24 29

The most useful and acceptable
Christmas Boxes or New Year's Gifts
Are to be found at
Robin & Paris
Calle Piedad
Corner of Maipu
Saddles, bridles, whips, sticks with knife and fork or sword cane.
Russian leather Cigar cases.
Ladies Reticules etc, etc.
All fresh from London.
225 d24 30

REMATE

POR
M. Billinghurst e hijos
EN
Belgrano
De un lindo
TERRENO
Cercado de pared
En el Boulevard San Lorenzo
Esquina a la Calle Pavon
38½ varas por 54
Dividido en dos lotes
Por orden de su propietario.
El Domingo 3 de Enero 1886
A las 4 en punto
Mañana mas detalles
e 237 d27 j3

CONFTERIA FRANCESA

ESQUINA
Piedad y Maipu
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEARS GIFTS
Bon-bons direct from the most celebrated establishment of Paris; cakes of all descriptions and sizes; fit to grace a Prince's table; everything in fact in the ramo to be had at the above Confiteria, at the most moderate prices in town. The proprietor has spared no expense in procuring a large and and varied assortment of sweetmeats, bon-bons etc, which now constitute the High Life Christmas presents and New Year Gifts.
Best cook-tails in town; lowest prices, and every convenience.
21o d23

van Gelderen y Trant
Traductores Publicos
33—Calle San Martin—33

Notice

Milligan & Williamson have removed from 46 Maipu to 188 Cuyo.
231 d26 3o

FOR PRESENTATION. For sale a magnificent gold watch, of the very best make, fit for Presentation, and price Fifty guineas. To be seen at Dewey & Co.'s Calle Piedad 179.
235 d26 3o

POTROS Criollos sobresalientes se venden. Rivadavia 1408.
236 d26 30

FURNISHED Bedroom for single gentleman to let in the house of an English family. Healthy situation; near Retiro, Calle Maipu 562.
235 d16 20

TO LET Sala and Bedroom, furnished, suitable for married couple, board if required. Apply Calle Rio Bamba 128.
23o d26 3o

TO LET Sala and Bedroom, also one or two other rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in the house of an English family. Terms moderate. Apply Calle Pasco 58.
234 d26 j6

WANTED immediately for an English estancia a good Cook, either male or female. Apply to 553 Calle Uruguay.
282 d26 3o

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